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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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A CONFERENCE AT ALBANY

Mr. Malby and Others Meet a Group of Assemblymen-Elect.

CANDIDATE FOR SERGEANT AT ARMS

Malby Predicts that He Will Be Elected Speaker—Fish, He Says, Has No Strength Worth Considering.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—One of the district conferences of Republican members of Assembly which Mr. Platt has called "for the purpose of consultation and to get acquainted with each other," was held at the Kenmore this afternoon. Senator Mullin of Watertown, who was "passing through the city," dropped in, and there were also present "accidentally" Speaker George R. Malby, Louis F. Payn of Dutchess, Secretary of State John Palmer, and Republican State Committmen William Barnes, Jr., of Albany; W. C. Dailey of Chatham, and W. L. Proctor of St. Lawrence.

Committeeman W. S. C. Wiley of Catskill, who signed the call, with the other State Committeemen mentioned, was absent. Legislative measures and the distribution of patronage were talked over.

It was settled that Garret J. Benson should be Albany's candidate for Sergeant at Arms. Albany has been notified that for its good work in the last camapaign it shall have the post of Sergeant at Arms. The selection of Mr. Benson is due to the fact that as one of the leaders of the opposition to Mr. Barnes last Fall, he prevented the nomination of a second Republican county ticket. John A. Sleicher, John M. Bailey, and Thomas Austin were over anxious to put up an opposition ticket, but Mr. Benson prevented the carrying out of the plan.

Speaker Malby, who was one of the selected few who "accidentally" entered the inner chamber, said that the conference dealt with local questions of legislation only, and that the Speakership matter was not touched upon. Mr. Malby feels that he will be re-elected Speaker—at least he so asserts.

"Mr. Fish's claims are absurd," he said to-day, "with nothing to back them. He has just four pledges north of the Harlem. South of Spuyten Duyvil, so far I have been able to determine by the most careful investigation, he has not more than two or three pledges, and in no event will he be able to secure a majority of the delegation from New-York.

"Mr. Platt is taking no part in the Speakership fight.

"So far as I can learn there will be no material opposition to my election. It is generally conceded that a man is entitled to a renomination, especially when there has been absolutely no criticism of his course."

Referring to the contest for the control of the County Committee in New-York, Mr. Malby said that it was only a local struggle and that it would have no effect on the Assembly. Then he added:

"The city will get all the good legislation it wants, no matter who suggests it."

Louis F. Payn said he had not the least doubt of the election of Mr. Fish to the Speakership. He added that the fight in New-York was merely a contest between Republicans for the control of the County Committee, and would result in no trouble elsewhere. The Assemblymen-elect present at the conference were Edward H. Thompson and A. B. Gray of Dutchess, Taylor J. Eldridge of Warren, Philip Keck of Fulton and Hamilton, John M. Chambers of Rensselaer, J. Irving Burns of Westchester, Frank Bloomingdale, James Keenholts, and Amos J. Ablett of Albany, John J. Rider of Otsego, Thomas W. Winnie of Schenectady, Charles R. McNaughton of Saratoga, E. Watson Gardner of Montgomery, John P. Cole of Rensselaer, and Daniel G. Greene of Greene County.

Senator Mullin of Watertown was in town to-day. He said that Senator O'Connor of Binghamton would be chosen as President pro tempore of the Senate. He also said that Assemblyman Ainsworth of Sandy Creek had as many votes pledged to him as were pledged to any of the other candidates for Speaker.

WESTERN NEW-YORKERS CONFER

They Indorse Fish for Speaker and Baxter for Clerk.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—At a conference of Western New-York Assemblymen held this evening, at the Genesee Hotel, Hamilton Fish, Jr., was indorsed for Speaker of the next Assembly, and Col. Archie Baxter of Elmira for Clerk.

Monroe County's delegation will stand by its candidate, James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, as long as he has a show, and, failing in his lection, will throw its strength to Mr. Fish. A telegram was sent to Mr. Fish this evening, signed by the Erie County delegation, Assemblyman Robbins of Allegany, Terry of Cattaraugus, Wilcox of Cayuga, and Nixon of Chautauqua, informing him of the result.

HERE IN MR. FISH'S INTERESTS.

Politicians from New-York Also After One of the Judgeships.

Northern New-York politicians came to town yesterday for two purposes. The first was to have Isaac N. Baker indorse the candidacy of Hamilton Fish for Speaker, and the second to have Henry G. Burleigh boom County Judge Chester B. McLaughlin, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Essex, for one of the new Supreme Court Judgeships in the Fourth District.

Politicians who have been familiar with the methods and the rivalry of Messrs. Baker and Burleigh in Washington County politics for the last six years were much amused over the protestations that each of these leaders made.

For instance, when Mr. Baker was asked if he indorsed the statement made by Mr. Burleigh that the members of Assembly in the Fourth Judicial District, which comprises the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton, were all for George R. Malby for Speaker, Mr. Baker said that while Mr. Burleigh usually knew what he was talking about, he was quite sure he was misinformed in this instance, and that while every member held Mr. Malby in high regard, at least half of the members in the judicial district were for Mr. Fish for Speaker.

Mr. Burleigh, on the other hand, declared that, while he was not sure that Mr. Fish would be elected Speaker, he was convinced that Judge McLaughlin was to be the candidate from the Fourth Judicial District for the Supreme Court nomination.

All of Northern New-York at the Saratoga convention favored the nomination of Judge S. Alonzo Kellogg on the State ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the reason that Judge McLaughlin would succeed him on the Supreme Court bench.

Politicians who are close observers declare that the particular reason for the division of sentiment at this particular time between Commissioner Baker and ex-Congressman Burleigh is in order to secure for Washington County not only the prestige of electing the next Speaker of the Assembly, but also to insure the placing on the Supreme Court bench the personal candidate of Mr. Burleigh.

Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester, who is believed to be slated for Commissioner of Public Works to succeed Senator Murphy's man, Edward Hannan, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Aldridge said:

"This appointment of Commissioner of Public Works is to be one of the first that Gov. Morton will make. I believe he will select me to succeed Mr. Hannan, for the reason that no other name has been mentioned in connection with the office but mine."

Speaker George Malby of St. Lawrence County, who is one of the four prominent Republican candidates for the Speakership of the Assembly, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, but declined to say anything to the newspaper reporters for publication. Mr. Malby's running mate, Danforth E. Ainsworth, of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, is expected here to-morrow.

ENDED HIS LIFE WITH POISON

Robert Huston Kills Himself in a Chicago Hotel on Account of Financial Losses in Joliet.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Robert Huston of Joliet was found dead in bed at the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon. A phial of poison was found by his side. Three letters addressed to members of his family were in his pockets.

Robert Huston was well known in Joliet, having been a resident of Will County for over twenty years. During Benjamin Harrison's Administration he was Postmaster of Braidwood. Eight years ago he was elected Sheriff of Will County, and moved to Joliet. As Sheriff he took an active part in preventing the great miners' strike.

During his term as Sheriff it is alleged that he lost $4,000 on the Board of Trade, and his bondsmen had to make it good.

He then invested in the Joliet Bale Tie Company, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer. It is thought the loss of this money caused him to commit suicide. He leaves a wife and family in Joliet. He is said to have been State Treasurer of the American Legion of Honor.

MR. PLATT MAY "GUESS" AGAIN

AND TRY TO NAME THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

Willing Delegates Will Help Him to "Guess" Correctly—Still, Faction Fights May Have Bad Results.

The fight among Republicans over the election of a County Chairman is assuming such proportions that the result on the organization, which has not been in existence a year, is considered serious.

It is the more serious because the element that is trying to defeat Chairman Brookfield is not only willing but, according to the belief of the Brookfield men, anxious to break down the present election-district system and return to the Assembly-district plan. If this were done, the organization could be much more easily controlled.

It is a part of the plan of the anti-Brookfield faction to declare for no man. They want, they say, to secure the delegates to the County Committee and let them act as they see fit in selecting a leader.

Any one who can remember the history of this city for three months will recall the fact that some talk of this sort was in the wind at about the time delegates to the Republican State Convention were elected.

The Republicans were asked to send delegates to Saratoga, and there to determine who was their choice for Governor. At that time it turned out that a majority of the men selected as delegates went up to Saratoga and there determined, with great but unerring deliberation, that they favored the identical man who ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt had been "guessing" would be the candidate. In fact, this determination on their part to prevent Mr. Platt from "guessing" incorrectly was so noticeable that it caused some newspaper comment.

It is considered barely possible now that Mr. Platt, after the delegates are selected, may begin to "guess" who will be Chairman, and these delegates will again rush to the front and prevent him from "guessing" incorrectly. The Gibbs-Patterson-Murray element would do everything possible to prevent Mr. Platt from making any such mistake.

Mr. Milholland is expected to come home from his vacation trip to the South in a few days. He still has his organization in this city, a little the worse for its experiences in the last six months, but still an organization.

There is now talk that the differences in the regular organization may become so serious that in the breach between the factions his organization may come into prominence. His system of organization would suit an element of the "regulars" better than the election-district system.

Withdrew Their Bribery Charge.

Henry Stroh, twenty-seven years old, of 314 East Ninety-first Street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge, by Otto Frank, of 62 Stanton Street, and Louis Weiss of 66 Stanton Street, of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Stroh is a Deputy Internal Revenue Inspector, and the two complainants are keepers of cafés, which Capt. Cortright has been watching ever since they were opened.

They caused Stroh's arrest by Policeman Buesser of the Eldridge Street Station, on the charge that he obtained $5 from each for protection. When, however, they found out that Stroh was an Inspector, they said they were mistaken in their man.

Justice Simms therefore discharged Stroh, as there was no complaint against him.

Assemblyman-Elect Conkling as Host.

Assemblyman-elect Alfred R. Conkling entertained several of his fellow-Republican Assemblymen-elect, at his residence, 27 East Tenth Street last night. Mr. Conkling said the dinner was purely a social affair, and that important projected legislation was not under discussion. Assemblymen-elect P. W. Reinhard, Seth Wilkes, and W. W. Niles were among the guests.

Were Wrong Men Surrendered?

Information was received at the office of the District Attorney yesterday afternoon that Charles L. Jaehne had surrendered in place of Nolan and Hughes, for whom he had furnished bond, two other men. Instead of Nolan a man named Allen was turned over to the authorities.

TWICE THE PISTOL FAILED

Lunatic Daniel Horan Tried to Kill Himself and a Policeman.

WENT INSANE IN DR. LAMBERT'S HOME

Policeman's Fick's Revolver Cowed the Madman—He Worked for the Physician at 134 Lexington Avenue.

Daniel Horan, thirty-one years old, of 40 Gouverneur Street, became violently insane yesterday afternoon in a private residence at 134 Lexington Avenue, where he was employed as choreman. He made two efforts to shoot himself, and threatened a policeman's life with his revolver. His attempt was frustrated, and he was removed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue.

Dr. Lambert lives in the house from which Horan was taken, and has treated him for several years for a nervous ailment.

Horan began to talk in a rambling manner yesterday, and threatened to kill his wife and baby.

Dr. Lambert sent word to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and Policeman Martin Fick was sent to the house. He found Horan in a quiet mood. The man did not appear demented, but was, nevertheless, carefully watched.

Fick sent another policeman to summon an ambulance while he took charge of Horan. The man was not searched, as he was not then a prisoner.

While the policeman's head was turned for a minute the man suddenly took a revolver from his pocket and aimed it at his breast. He pulled the trigger, but it failed to discharge the weapon.

Fick heard the sharp click, and looked around.

As he did so, Horan pointed the revolver at him. Fick took out his own revolver quickly, and pointed it at the lunatic.

Horan was cowed by the sight of the second revolver. He lowered his own weapon for a minute, but then, quick as a flash, put it to his head once more. He pulled the trigger, but again the weapon only snapped.

Fick sprang upon the man, and after a short struggle wrested away the revolver. It had six chambers, each of which was found to be loaded.

The lunatic offered no further resistance and went quietly in the ambulance to the hospital. Policeman Fick went along to see that he made no further attempt to harm himself.

UNION HILL, N. J., Dec. 6.—John Loeser, thirty years old, attempted suicide at his home, 512 Hackensack Plank Road, this morning, by hanging himself to a bedpost. He was discovered by his aged mother, who quickly cut the rope. His recovery is doubtful. Despondency, caused by illness, prompted the act.

GEN. M'COOK A COMMISSIONER

Mayor-elect Strong, When Opportunity Presents, Will Name Him Chief of Public Works Department.

When Mayor-elect Strong has the opportunity to appoint a Commissioner of Public Works he will, unless something unforseen happens, name Gen. Anson G. McCook for that place.

Gen. McCook, it has been said, might be a candidate for re-election as Secretary of the United States Senate under the Republicans. But it is now understood that he would very much prefer to remain in this city, where he took up his residence upon the conclusion of his work in Washington.

The office of Commissioner of Public Works is a most attractive one for a man of energy and ability. It carries with it a salary of $8,000 a year, and the term under the present law is three years.

Commissioner of Public Works Daly's term would not, under ordinary circumstances, expire until May 1, 1897, but, if any power of removal bill is passed, this office will be one of the very first to be considered, for the Republicans have long been anxious to receive its rich patronage.

When the newspapers suggested that Mayor-elect Strong might select Gen. McCook as his private secretary, Mr. Strong said that he would only be too delighted to do so, if Gen. McCook would accept. Knowing that there was little chance of his doing so, Mr. Strong asked him if he would like the place, and he declined.

It is believed that at the same time Mr. Strong made up his mind that, if he had his way about it, Gen. McCook would be the next Commissioner of Public Works. This appointment is now a fixed part of Mr. Strong's programme.

Gen. McCook managed the Mayor-elect's campaign, and is one of his closest advisers and friends.

MISS COGHLAN'S NARROW ESCAPE

The Horses of Her Victoria Frightened on the Stage of the Star Theatre.

Rose Coghlan might have met with a serious accident Wednesday night at the Star Theatre, where she is appearing in her new play, "Nemesis." The occurrence proved to be slight, but for the time there was considerable excitement back of the scenes.

While the change of scene is made in the last act of the play, in total darkness, with the curtain up, Miss Coghlan is obliged to make her way to the victoria to which are harnessed two very lively horses. It is in the victoria that she makes her entrance in the last scene of the play and stops the duel between two of the leading characters. When Miss Coghlan approached the horses in the darkness something frightened them—it is supposed to have been her large cloak—and the animals became unmanageable. There being very little room for anybody to pass where the horses were standing, there was much excitement among those present. The horses alternately reared and raised their hind legs, the latter coming in contact with some of the scenery. The hoofs of the horses demolished one of the wood wings and considerably frightened the star and stage hands. Fortunately, no further damage was done.

Vaudeville Managers Choose Officers.

The Board of Directors of the Vaudeville Managers' Association met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The following officers were elected: President—Henry Miner; Vice President—Joseph Donaldson. John M. McDonough was chosen to manage the New-York office of the association. Offices have been engaged at Thirtieth Street and Broadway.

The association is formed for mutual protection and for the purpose of elevating the vaudeville business. Men who are rude and uncouth will be barred from playing in any of the houses controlled by members of the association. Though not hostile to museums and houses that have continuous performances, the managers of these places are not eligible to membership.

ADMITTED STEALING THE SILK

A Trusted Employe of Le Boutillier Brothers Found to be Dishonest—He Helped Recover the Goods.

David G. Jackson, for three years a buyer for Le Boutillier Brothers of Fourteenth Street, was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the complaint of George Le Boutillier, who charged him with robbing the firm for the last five months.

Jackson is married, has four children, and lives at 508 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. He admitted his guilt, and was held in $1,000 bonds for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

Jackson was considered by the firm to be one of its best buyers. He was trusted implicitly, and no one ever had the slightest suspicion that he was not honest. About three months ago Mr. Le Boutillier made up his mind that some one was robbing the house. A large quantity of silks was missing, and yet no way in which the goods could be taken could be discovered.

Finally a private detective was employed. The detective could not find the leak, but suggested that Jackson be called into the office and accused of the crime. This was done, and Jackson admitted his guilt. He said he had been stealing since the 14th of last July. He was in the habit of taking bolts of silk from the store on the plea that he was going to have them refinished. Instead of doing so, however, he took the silk to a nearby saloon and cut it in four pieces. Three of these he would pawn, and the fourth take to the finishers. When the piece was brought back he would report to the cashier, who had checked it when it was taken out, that the whole piece had been returned. In this way he pawned goods all over the city, and it is thought managed to get about $1,800 worth in four months.

After making his confession, Jackson spent over a week in trying to get back the goods which he had taken. He drove about the city in a wagon in the company of the detective, and managed to recover nearly all of the silk.

NEW POSTMASTER FOR ALBANY

FRANCIS H. WOODS NOMINATED YESTERDAY BY THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Hill Said to Have Withdrawn All Opposition — Probability of Confirmation—Albany Pleased.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President has nominated Francis H. Woods to be Postmaster at Albany, and there is no doubt that the nomination will be confirmed. Neither of the New-York Senators indorsed Mr. Woods's candidacy, but he is a personal friend of Senator Murphy's, and Senator Hill is said to have intimated in the last month that he would not oppose his confirmation should the honor be conferred upon him.

The task of filling this office proved to be quite difficult. Several months ago Senator Hill and Representative Tracey had a conference on the subject, at the suggestion of the President, and agreed that each should prepare a list of names and endeavor to decide upon one which both could support. The lists were prepared, but Mr. Hill did not like the names submitted by Mr. Tracey.

When the President was consulted by Mr. Tracey, he said that he would nominate Mr. Woods if the Senator and Representative could agree upon him. Mr. Tracey thereupon wrote to Senator Hill, but did not receive any reply, and, after several efforts on his part to get the Senator to say whether he was opposed to Mr. Woods's nomination, he left the matter in the hands of the President.

In the meantime, Mr. Hill was nominated for Governor of New-York, and Mr. Woods, with an eye to the future, took the stump in his behalf and made many speeches. Judge D. Cady Herrick had previously indorsed the application of James Rooney of Albany for the Postmastership, and up to within a few days it was thought that the influence of Judge Herrick with the President would be sufficient to give the appointment to Rooney.

Mr. Woods has been working quietly in his own interest, and a few days ago the President was informed that Mr. Hill had withdrawn his opposition. Thereupon Mr. Cleveland decided to nominate the man of his choice. Mr. Tracey is confident that the nomination will be satisfactory to the majority of Democrats in Albany County, but others express the opinion that the Herrick faction will be very much disappointed. Senator Murphy repeated the statement he made last night to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he should not offer any objection to the confirmation of Judge Woods, and he believed that Senator Hill would take the same position.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The nomination of ex-Judge Francis H. Woods to be Postmaster of Albany, by President Cleveland, to-day, meets with almost general approval. This is not confined to the ranks of the Democrats, but the Republicans seem to be equally as well pleased.

The candidate of the county organization was James Rooney, who ran for Mayor on the regular Democratic ticket last Spring, and was defeated. His selection for Postmaster by the county organization gave offense to certain elements, which opposed his nomination for Mayor. Congressman Charles Tracey then cast about for a man who was not objectionable to either branch of the Democracy, and found him in ex-Judge Woods. Upon returning to Washington Gen. Tracey urged Mr. Woods's nomination, with the result reached to-day.

State Committeeman John Bowe said of the choice: "I think that it is a very good nomination. Mr. Woods will make a first-class Postmaster, and his selection will meet with the approbation of many of Albany's citizens. We had no assurances of the nomination of any particular individual."

Francis H. Woods was born in Albany in 1843, and was educated at Michael O'Sullivan's school and the Albany Academy. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and three years later was elected to the Assembly. In 1873 he was elected Justice of the City Court, and for two terms served as Surrogate. In 1878 he was defeated for Congress by John M. Bailey by less than 200.

Women's Right to Vote in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Application has been made to the State Supervisor of Elections, S. M. Taylor, by ex-Secretary of State Daniel Ryan, to strike all the names of women from voters' registers. If he refuses, mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court will be instituted. The action is taken to test the new law giving women the right to vote in school elections. They will vote under it for the first time next Spring, but many have already registered.

A WONDER.

Everybody will be astonished and pleased at the artistic and literary excellence of the special Christmas number of The New-York Herald, which will be published next Sunday. Price, as usual, Five Cents.—Adv.

RICH SPOIL FOR ROBBERS

A Train on the Texas and Pacific Road Plundered.

ABOUT $140,000 WAS CARRIED AWAY

The Firemen Forced to Break in the Door of the Express Car Near Fort Worth—The Safes Were Open.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 6.—One of the most daring train robberies ever committed in Texas took place eight miles west of here and two miles east of Benbrook Station this evening about 6 o'clock.

As an east-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train was nearing Mary's Creek it was brought to a sudden stop by a danger signal displayed on the trestle. The engineer was covered by three unmasked men, who boarded the cab and ordered that the train be backed up about a half mile.

Then the fireman was ordered to break in the express door. He refused, but the robbers pulled the triggers of their guns, and a number of shots in the air brought the fireman to terms. He burst in the express-car door with a pick. One of the robbers then kept the fireman and engineer covered, while the others went into the express car.

Fort Worth is the end of the express run, and the safe doors were open. One of the robbers rifled the safes while the other kept guard over the messengers. At 6 o'clock the train was stopped, and thirty minutes later it was in Fort Worth.

The exact amount the robbers secured is not known, but it is said to have been near $140,000 in money, gold bullion on its way from San Francisco to Washington, and Texas Pacific checks.

After the robbery the robbers mounted their horses, told the engineer to go on, and then rode leisurely off in a northwesterly direction.

The express officials here say they do not know the amount taken, but that it is the only through train from the West and carries every evening a large amount of money. On the arrival of the train at Fort Worth, posses were immediately organized to close in from every direction, thereby making escape almost impossible.

ROBBED BEFORE MANY PEOPLE

JOSEPHINE BRAND'S HEAVY LOSS IN A CINCINNATI STREET.

She Drew $9,800 from the Bank and Had It in a Satchel, Which the Thief Snatched and Ran Away.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Josephine Brand, a single woman, forty-three years of age, whose home is in Lawrenceburg, Ind., was robbed of $9,800 at 5 o'clock this evening on Central Avenue in plain sight of many people.

She came to the city this morning with the intention of drawing out of bank all her money and taking it to Lawrenceburg. She had a draft for $318 on the Citizens' Bank of this city, and, after cashing it, wrapped the money in a handkerchief and secreted it under her corsage. After shopping several hours she drew $9,800 from another bank, placing it in a satin handbag closed with draw strings.

Then she started for the Grand Central Station. As she was going down Central Avenue, near the side entrance to the Grand Hotel, one of the most prominent points in the city, a man suddenly slipped behind her, and, grabbing the bag, gave it a pull. The jerk displaced a lot of bundles which she had under her arm, and, as she struggled to save them, she released her hold on the bag. The thief ran up Central Avenue and disappeared on Fourth Street.

The woman's screams soon drew a crowd, and she was taken to Police Headquarters. She stated that no one was aware of her intention to draw the money. The money consisted of fifty one-hundred-dollar bills and the rest in twenty-dollar and fifty-dollar bills. No description could be had of the man.

Miss Brand was almost prostrated, and departed on a night train for Lawrenceburg. The police believe it was some petty thief who did the job.

WANTS NO STATUE PUT ON COUNTY LAND

Objection to Placing One in Front of New-Haven's County Building.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—State Attorney Doolittle has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the County Commissioners from permitting the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Henry G. Lewis, in front of the County Court Building, facing New-Haven Green.

The grounds on which a permanent injunction is asked are that land belonging to the county can legitimately be used only for county purposes, and that to put a memorial such as the one designed upon this land is to appropriate county land for private purposes. Mr. Doolittle also charges that the statue would be an obstruction.

Henry G. Lewis was Mayor of New-Haven, and the movement to erect a statue in his honor took form soon after his death. Prominent citizens joined in the movement, and the money for a bronze statue was raised by popular subscription. Work on the foundation was about to begin when the notice of injunction was served.

New West Point Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following cadets have been appointed to the Military Academy at West Point: Grayson V. Heidt, Atlanta, Ga.; James C. Rhea, Strawn, Texas; Francis W. Cooke, Louisburg, N. C.; Harry H. Light, Lancaster, Ohio; Frank N. Blakemore, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Otis T. Wings, Martin, Tenn., and Fred Van S. Chamberlain, Chicago. Also the following alternates: Robert P. Dunston, Hancock, Mich.; Henry B. Rowe, Carroll, Ohio, and Edward H. Whitaker, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

These Were Curious Robbers.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 6.—The Post Office at Bayville was robbed last night and postage stamps to the amount of $100 and $2 in cash were taken. The condition of some of the account books showed that they had been thoroughly examined, and it is a theory that this more than the robbery was the object. There has been considerable talk about the management of the office.

TWO SCHOONERS RUN AGROUND

The Mary B. Baird and the Florida Caught in Mist—Crews Rescued by Life Savers.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 6.—The three-masted schooner Mary B. Baird, Capt. J. P. Fisher, went ashore opposite the Napeague Life-Saving Station about 4 o'clock this morning. There was a heavy mist at the time, and Capt. Fisher thought he had passed Montauk Point.

The schooner was discovered by the life savers soon after she went on the beach. The lifeboat was run out and preparations made to rescue her crew of nine men. This was accomplished after it had become sufficiently light.

The schooner lies in an easy position, and as there is only a very light sea running she is in no immediate danger. A wrecking company has been directed to try and float her. The vessel was bound from Philadelphia for Boston with a cargo of 1,300 tons of coal. This will have to be lightered before she can be gotten off.

The Mary B. Baird is a double-decked schooner of 865 tons register. She was built in 1890 at Camden, N. J., and is owned by Jonathan May.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 6.—A schooner of about 125 tons burden went ashore on Long Beach before daylight this morning. She signaled to the life-saving station there that she was the Florida of Nova Scotia, Capt. Brinkman, bound from Nicaragua to New-York with a cargo of cocoanuts. The Captain had lost his bearings in a heavy mist.

The crew of eight men was taken off by the crew of the life-saving station. A dispatch was sent to the Merritt Wrecking Company for assistance. The company sent the tug Merritt to the scene, but it had not arrived late to-night.

There is not much of a sea on, and the schooner is resting easily. She will probably be hauled out of her present position without much trouble.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY

A FAMILY OF AVENGERS SHOT BY AN INTENDED VICTIM.

The Shooting Occurs at a Religious Meeting, Which Turns Itself into a Vigorous Man Hunt.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 6.—A tragedy that will end in the loss of three lives occurred last night at a small hamlet called Fultz, thirty miles from here.

For six months Thomas James, a whisky peddler, representing himself to be a cattle drover, has been clandestinely meeting the daughter of Farmer George Fultz, and she confessed that she had been ruined.

The father, his son George, and a son-in-law went in search of James. He was found at church, where a revival meeting was being held. When the farmer took him aside trouble soon began.

Fultz was instantly killed by a bullet through his heart. The sons then took a hand, and when their pistols were emptied the younger Fultz was also found dead, and the son-in-law, John Phyllis, was mortally wounded, a bullet having passed through his head. James escaped injury, apparently, as he vaulted over a fence into the underbrush and escaped.

A posse was made up to hunt the murderer, and instant chase was given. The hunt lasted the rest of the night, but was fruitless. The posse spent all of to-day in the search, and dogs will be brought in to-morrow.

Fultz had a large family connection, and most of the posse are his relatives. The daughter is in danger of becoming hopelessly insane.

Protest from the Sailormen.

The members of the Seamen's Boarding House Keepers' Association and 150 sailors held an indignation meeting last night, in East Broadway, to protest against the methods of shipping masters. As a result an attempt will be made to have inserted in the shipping articles of every foreign vessel a clause whereby each seaman shall be guaranteed his full pay when he asks for a discharge.

In the present system some of the shipmasters withhold a portion of the pay, when the man is discharged, claiming that he has not served out his time.

Commissioner Sharkey Charges Libel.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 6.—Henry W. Sharkey, Commissioner of Public Works, swore out a warrant to-night before Justice Ingraham for the arrest of Richmond Davis, fifty-two years old, of 46 Main Street, foreman for Smith & Bergen, contractors, charging him with criminal libel. Davis recently published a letter in The Weekly Flag, printed at Astoria by the Rev. Edward Bell, criticising Mr. Sharkey. Davis was locked up.

Thrown from a Motor Car.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Dr. William H. T. Reynolds, one of Albany's foremost physicians, and a son of that eminent jurist, the late John H. Reynolds, was thrown from the platform of a motor car opposite the residence of his brother, John H. Reynolds, on Hamilton Street, to-day, sustaining a fracture of the skull.

The injury is of so serious a nature that little hope is entertained for the doctor's recovery.

The Davis Mansion a Museum.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—The Confederate Memorial Literary Society met here to-day, and the reasons for the delay in repairing the Jefferson Davis mansion in this city and fitting it up as a Confederate Museum were discussed at length. The society thought that undue haste in the matter would have been unwise, but now the work will be pushed to completion at an early day.

Alliance Opposed to a New Party.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—The State Farmers' Alliance to-day adopted resolutions in which the movement for the organization of a new national party with the single purpose of securing the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 was discouraged on the ground that a party with so narrow a platform would only have the effect of dividing the "reform" forces of the country.

An Engineer Scalded to Death.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—A collision on the Carolina Central Railroad, near Rockingham, between a freight train and a mixed passenger and freight train, occurred this morning. Ellis Wells, engineer of one train, was scalded to death. The engineer of the other train, whose name is not yet ascertained, is thought to be fatally injured.

Rumor as to Sheehan's Indictment.

It was rumored last night that the present Grand Jury had been requested to find an indictment against Police Commissioner Sheehan for contempt for refusing to bring before the Lexow committee certain papers and documents that the committee had ordered him to present to that body.

A DO-NOTHING PROGRAMME

Democrats of the Senate Will Not Force Closure.

THEY TAKE THE ADVICE OF GORMAN

Maryland's Senator Warns the South That Closure Would Open Wide the Doors for a New Force Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Democrats of the Senate have surrendered without firing a gun.

They will not make the slightest effort to change the rules or to pass the four tariff bills which they had the power to send to the President.

They have agreed to turn their backs on Democratic pledges, and to devote the remaining hours of the session to legislation much of which would, in the ordinary course, stand a fair chance of enactment.

A more complete backdown at the beginning of what promised to be an aggressive fight has never been konwn in the history of Congress.

The Republicans are overjoyed.

The decision to forego any attempt to correct errors made in the last session, and to play practically a passive part in the remainder of the session, was reached this afternoon at a caucus which lasted from 2 until 5 o'clock.

There were just twenty-five Democratic Senators in the Marble Room when Mr. Gorman took the chair and made an argument in favor of non-action on the proposition to adopt closure. Among the absentees were Messrs. Hill, Brice, McPherson, Blackburn, Gray, Lindsay, and Voorhees. There was before the caucus a resolution, offered by Mr. Daniel on Tuesday, calling for closure and the passage of the "pop-gun" bills.

At Tuesday's conference there was strong denunciation of the attempt to pass these bills, the prevailing sentiment being that with the Republicans opposed to them and willing to filibuster, they could not possibly receive affirmative action. The power of the majority, with the aid of the Vice President, to shut off debate and force a vote was deliberately ignored.

As a matter of fact, only about half a dozen Senators wanted these bills to go through, the others being perfectly willing to let them die.

To-day there was no reference whatever to these bills, which showed the prevailing sentiment of the Democrats to be that they should be shelved.

Mr. Gorman spoke at length on the inadvisability of a resort to closure. The traditions of the Senate have ever been cherished by this Senator, the greater portion of whose life has been passed in the atmosphere of the chamber, and he dwelt upon them to-day with great earnestness. It was a fact, he said, that the Senate, from the day of its organization, had been without a rule for the limitation of debate, and it was a matter of history that no legislation which was deserving of enactment had ever failed in the Senate whenever an honest majority was in favor of it.

Turning to the Senators from the South, Mr. Gorman, with great warmth, told them that in the face of the facts connected with the Republican attempt to pass a force bill, they would not be able to look their constituents in the face if they now resorted to a plan which might again in the near future place their people in danger from another force bill. It would, in his opinion, be the height of folly for the majority now to adopt a closure rule when it was well known that the Democrats would probably go out of power in the Senate in a few months.

Even if the proposed change was desirable, it would be highly improper to try to bring it about at the beginning of the short session of Congress. So far as he was personally concerned, he was opposed to any plan for changing the rules and would do everything in his power to prevent such an inroad upon the traditions of the honorable body.

If anybody doubted before Mr. Gorman took the floor that he was against closure, that doubt was removed by his utterances.

Gorman found a second in Mr. Harris. That gentleman said that in the past he had taken strong ground against any change in the rules, but his recent experience had taught him that some modification of them might be advisable in order to hasten action on matters that were non-political. On purely political questions, however, he thought the Senate should adhere to its traditions. Unlimited debate, in his opinion, had frequently acted as a safety valve when party strife in the Senate was at fever heat, and he had no doubt that it would continue to exert a healthful influence. The history of the Senate would show, he thought, that the absence of the previous question had saved the country from serious danger, and he was not disposed to do anything which might weaken the safeguards which the founders of the Government had placed about the proceedings of the body.

Mr. Harris evidently realized, on second thought, that this was pretty strong talk for one who desired to pose as a reformer, for he added that when Mr. Blackburn should return to the city the Committee on Rules would take up the question and deal with it in a comprehensive way.

Mr. Palmer, who in the last session gave evidence that he had become tired of the antiquated rules of the Senate, created considerable surprise to-day by coming out openly against closure.

Mr. Ransom also declared his unwillingness to favor a change in the rules, and Mr. Pugh deliberately flew in the face of the instructions of the Alabama Legislature by saying that he would be satisfied to let the rules stand as now constructed.

Mr. Vilas made a short speech, in which he demonstrated that he was as strongly in favor of closure now as he was when the main tariff bill was under consideration, and that he was working shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Hill in the movement to give the previous question a place in the rules.

After closure had been attacked all along the line Mr. Daniel withdrew the resolution calling for its support, and the discussion of this particular question ceased with an expression of great disappointment on the part of Mr. George, the most recent convert to the plan to introduce the previous question.

The Nicaragua Canal bill next came up in a speech by Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Turpie caused something of a sensation by attacking the proposed legislation, asserting that it was uncalled for and that the people were not in favor of it. In his opinion the joint resolution calling for the election of Senators by the people was of vastly more importance and should not be put in jeopardy in the limited time given Congress to take action through the discussion of bills like the one championed by Mr. Morgan. The people, he said, undoubtedly desired to elect Senators directly, and it would be a good show of

policy for the Democrats to take up the joint resolution and send it to the President.

When Mr. Turpie had concluded, Mr. Berry put in a plea for action on his bill giving the Indian Territory a territorial form of Government, and then there was an informal discussion of the financial recommendations contained in the message of the President and the report of Secretary Carlisle. Finally instructions were given to the Finance Committee to consider these recommendations and report some measure looking to the reform of the currency.

The Bankruptcy bill brought out a vigorous exchange of expressions, and when a vote was taken on the question whether it should be advanced, all but four of those present responded in the affirmative. Those who dissented thought that it should be materially amended before being passed. When every Senator had spoken who had convictions on the subjects under consideration the steering committee was instructed to prepare the order of business, and the caucus adjourned.

The programme, as finally agreed upon, is that these proposed measures of legislation shall be prepared and presented for the consideration of the Senate and pushed to completion if possible. A bankruptcy bill; a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; a currency bill; bills for the admission of the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the consideration of the House joint resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people; also such other measures, including appropriation bills, as the "steering committee" may deem important. This committee was instructed to report to the caucus the order in which these subjects of legislation shall be considered.

From the remarks made to-day it is evident that there is a considerable difference of opinion regarding the bankruptcy and Nicaragua Canal bills, and no one doubts that the Currency bill which the Finance Committee has been instructed to prepare will meet with such opposition on both sides of the chamber that its chances of passage will be exceedingly small from the very moment of its introduction.

It is quite likely that the bills conferring Statehood upon Arizona and New-Mexico will receive affirmative action, and the friends of the joint resolution for the election of Senators by the people think it will be adopted.

Several Republican Senators lingered in the Senate Chamber until the caucus was over, to learn the result, and when it was outlined to them they gave expression of their great satisfaction. The Republicans generally say that the Democrats would not stand a ghost of a chance should they attempt to introduce closure, but Democrats who are not in the habit of surrendering without a fight declare that the majority has missed a glorious opportunity to show the country that it is disposed to make good its many pledges to reform the tariff.

The Senate has adjourned until Monday. Mr. Vest was unable to-day to call up his resolution of instruction to the Committee on Rules to provide a way for forcing a vote. In view of the action of the caucus, he may conclude to cease his efforts in this direction. Should he make good his threat, however, by demanding a vote, no one will be misled.

HOLIDAY FOR THE SENATE.

Adjournment Ordered Until Monday—Little Business Done.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate spent two hours in session to-day, transacted some business of minor importance, and adjourned over till Monday.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) made an effort at the close of the proceedings to get up his cloture resolution for action, but he was cut off by a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) occupied about an hour in the presentation of an argument in favor of making Senators elective by the people of each State instead of by the Legislatures. He claimed that the proposed change would not disturb, in the slightest degree, the special relations existing between Senators and the States which they represented, and that its only effect would be to have Senators chosen by the suffrages of the whole people of a State instead of by the suffrages of a very small minority. No action was taken on the resolution.

Four bills were passed: To exempt from the payment of duty articles of foreign exhibitors at the Portland (Oregon) Universal Exposition; extending the time for the commencement and completion of a bridge across the Mississippi River above New-Orleans; to reimburse the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., for injuries done by United States troops during the war, ($17,484,) and appropriating $20,000 for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park on the two battlefields on the 19th and 20th of September, 1895.

AN ODD VERDICT IN QUEENS COUNTY

It Was for Defendant, but Said Both Parties Deserved Censure.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 6.—In the Queens County Court to-day, before County Judge Garretson, a jury, in a civil action, rendered a most peculiar verdict. It was in a suit for damages brought by Mrs. May Cornfield against Mrs. Rose Schwermer.

The women live in Astoria, and are neighbors. They did not love each other as neighbors should, and spent considerable time that should have been devoted to neighborhood gossip in calling each other names over the back fence. Mrs. Cornfield claimed to have had the worst of the name calling, and sued Mrs. Schwermer for $1,000 damages.

The evidence was somewhat contradictory, and the jury retired, after listening to the Judge's charge, which, if anything, favored the plaintiff.

After being out just three minutes, the jury returned, and Foreman J. H. Van Nostrand of Hempstead read the following very odd verdict to the court:

To his Honor the court: We find for the defendant, but we do not exonerate her. We think, as decent citizens, that both parties deserve the censure of the court.

The verdict caused a general laugh in the courtroom, even the Judge indulging in the merriment. Recovering his dignity, the Judge told the jurors that they might review the case, but their verdict must be definitely put for either the plaintiff or the defendant.

The jurymen kept their seats, and, after sitting a few moments gazing at each other, the foreman announced that they found for the defendant.

Murder Over a Game of Craps.

TALLADEGA, Ala., Dec. 6.—Bowlin Brown, one of the best-connected young men here, and Amos Hanes, colored, were killed in a fight over a game of craps between three white men and five negroes. William Rayfield, white, and John Hall, colored, were badly wounded. Jim and Will Hall are in jail.

Ex-Surgeon General Browne Dying.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Dr. John Mills Browne, ex-Surgeon General of the Navy, who is now on the retired list, is lying at the point of death at the Portland apartment house, from a stroke of paralysis, which came yesterday morning. The whole right side is affected. Dr. Browne is nearly seventy years old.

Suspended from the Cotton Exchange.

Frank Emmons was suspended for thirty days from the Cotton Exchange yesterday for using "vulgar and indecent language" in a dispute with Max Meyer Wednesday over a trade in cotton.

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The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

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DIPHTHERIA AND ITS TREATMENT

Dr. H. W. Berg Reads an Exhaustive Paper Before the Academy of Medicine—Value of Antitoxine.

Diphtheria and its treatment was the subject of discussion last night by the New-York Academy of Medicine. Dr. H. W. Berg of the Willard Parker Hospital read an exhaustive paper on the theme, giving a full account of the various treatments that have prevailed, comparing them, exhibiting to the audience some of the appliances used in the hospital, and further illustrating the subject by a series of stereopticon views, showing the true and the false bacilli of diphtheria, and also the modes of its treatment by existing methods.

Dr. Berg concluded with a brief account of the use of the new remedy, antitoxine. He described how it was made, and said that the horse had been found the best animal for culture and inoculation.

"The dose of antitoxine," said he, "should differ according to the weight of the patient and the state of the disease. Never more than three injections are needed, and not often more than two. Sometimes a red rash follows the injections.

"About 24 per cent. of the patients treated with antitoxine at the Willard Parker Hospital have died, but the subjects were all virulent cases. In Paris the death rate has been reduced under antitoxine treatment to 12 per cent., which is a surprising result. All of the patients who were treated the first day of the disease recovered."

Dr. W. H. Park of the Health Department called attention to the warning against spurious and unreliable so-called antitoxine. The Health Board's warning was published in The New-York Times yesterday.

"The point to be remembered about genuine antitoxine," said Dr. Park, "is that it is a safe remedy. No dangerous symptoms have ever yet developed from its use. In this respect it differs from the Koch tuberculin, which is a secret preparation of dangerous and poisonous properties, only to be used by experts."

Prof. Jacobi, Prof. Biggs, and Dr. Cyrus Edson were expected to take part in the discussion, but were not present.

The following nominations of officers of the Academy of Medicine for the ensuing year were made: President—Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, who declined; Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, and Dr. T. Addis Emmet; Vice President—Dr. William M. Polk and Dr. M. Allen Starr; Recording Secretary—Dr. Reginald H. Sayre and Dr. Kalisch, who declined; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Edgar H. Grandin and Dr. M. Allen Starr; Treasurer—Dr. Douglass, renominated; Trustee—Dr. Daniel Lewis, Dr. George L. Peabody, and Dr. Grandin.

Diphtheria in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Diphtheria is raging throughout the city, and in some quarters the disease is assuming such proportions as to be considered epidemic. The Board of Health alleges that some physicians have been giving the disease a wrong name when filling out death certificates. Nearly all the cases are quoted as croup or laryngitis, when in reality, the board claims they are diphtheria or scalet fever.

FORGERIES OF A MILLION AND A HALF

The Operations of Pierce of Yankton Greater than Before Supposed.

YANKTON, S. D., Dec. 6.—Inquiries are being received from England and the East as to the bonds negotiated by J. T. M. Pierce, who recently decamped, and it is belived that the estimate of $1,500,000 as the amount of the forgeries is too low.

During the last sixty days prior to Pierce's departure from London he received $400,000 from the sale of the forged securities, many of which were sold by Stanton & Coffin, the New-York bankers who failed Oct. 1.

The handwriting on the forged bonds and other securities has been recognized here, and at least three other Yankton men assisted in the production of the fraudulent securities.

Pierce's accomplice in Mexico has also disappeared. It is believed most of the forgeries were executed in Chicago.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John Boyd Thacher of Albany is at the Gilsey.

—The Hon. Henry Marsham of London is at the Brevoort.

—Congressman James J. Belden of Syracuse is at the Windsor.

—Senator Nathan F. Dixon of Rhode Island and Hamilton Fish of Garrisons, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Thomas Nelson Page of Washington, D. C., and State Serator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., are at the Holland.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester, George R. Malby of Ogdensburg, and ex-Congressman Henry Libbey of Virginia are at the Fifth Avenue.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Weymouth, Mass., Dec. 6.—The committee appointed to look over the books of Jacob B. Denbroeder, the missing ex-Tax Collector, has found that he is about $3,000 short in his accounts. The boks are said to be in a terribly mixed condition.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 6.—President Debs of the American Railway Union said today that the headquarters of his order would probably be removed from Chicago to Terre Haute. Action on the matter will be taken next week.

Killed by a Fit of Excitement.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Nellie Wiers, widow of the late Dr. Hiram J. Wiers, died suddenly this afternoon from excitement. She was riding in a sleigh on Washington Street, where there were many other sleighs. The driver got into a brush with several others, at the end of which Mrs. Wiers fell back in her sleigh unconscious. She was taken into a near-by house, but died without regaining consciousness.

A Large Treasury Balance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Treasury balance to-day stood at $154,727,000, of which $109,700,000 was in gold. The receipts are in excess of last month's at this time.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

House Appropriations Committee Practices Economy.

BIG CUT IN FORTIFICATIONS BILL

Reduction from War Department Estimates of $5,478,646—Some Timidity as to the Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Appropriations Committee of the House to-day made a step toward the reduction of expenditure to the level of receipts. It reported the Fortifications bill, and, instead of allowing the estimates for $7,357,703 submitted by the War Department, proposed to authorize the expenditure of only $1,879,057. Thus at one stroke a reduction is made of $5,478,646. The bill proposes to give for fortifications $500,000 less than was appropriated last session. Nearly $1,000,000 of the amount allowed is to be expended for armament. The committee was not unmindful of the necessity of preparing for war in time of peace, but the members were more deeply concerned about the necessity of spending little when there was not much to spend. The most serious objection to the restriction of expenditures for fortifications and their armament is the suspension of work at plants that are fitted up for Government work particularly, and which will cost a great deal to start up again when it shall be found that the receipts will justify more liberal expenditure of money for the public defense.

There was not so bold a stroke for economy in the bill reported by Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts to meet the pension demands. About all that the Pension Commissioner can use has been allowed, but since the election the Democrats have felt some timidity about the pensioners, whose activity against the Democrats is estimated by some of the defeated men to have been very great. They laugh at the talk about the A. P. A., and declare that every man who had had his pension cut down or declined, or delayed, voted for a Republican candidate with the belief that the tide of liberality to the pensioner would return in greater force than ever if the Republicans could once more get hold of the Government, and find a new Tanner to advise that "God help the surplus!"

The House Appropriations Committee will bear in mind that if it can keep the appropriations for this session down to the total of the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it will be possible to save nearly $33,000,000 as compared with the authorized expenditures of the Fifty-second Congress. That would also avoid the deficit estimated by Mr. Carlisle. Appropriations, however, do not mean expenditures. The appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress were not expended. The expenditures during the existence of the Fifty-second Congress were larger than those during the Congress that preceded it, although the appropriations were less. That was a legacy of Republican recklessness. Secretary Foster found ways to avoid expending the money authorized to be used in carrying out the liberal schemes of Mr. Reed's Congress. Some of the "beneficent" legislation of that Congress still hampers the Treasury and the Democratic Party.

The tendency of the Congress is decidedly to exceed the estimates. The latest appropriations exceeded the estimates by $24,927,193.30.

The action of the committee in reducing the fortifications appropriations shows that there is to be a general paring, or even something stronger. Last year the sundry civil appropriations were less than the estimates by more than $12,000,000. But this year the estimates for 1896 exceed those for 1895 just about $12,000,000, so that the Appropriations Committee is met at the beginning of its work by a demand that may represent some of the items rejected in making up the last bill.

There is an opportunity to reduce expenditures by accepting the advice of the Postmaster General, who suggests that there be restriction of the use of the mails by so-called second-class publications. The abnormal increase of this class of matter, and the loss at which the Government transports and handles it, more than accounts for the deficit of the Post Office Department in a year. To repeal the laws, in part, that admit publications that may be entitled to pay a higher rate of postage will be difficult. The privilege is one extended to the press, and it will be harder to withdraw it than a privilege extended to any other business. Members of Congress will find arguments that will prove as attractive as any scheme of retrenchment, and it is doubtful whether the Appropriations Committee will be provided with a convincing answer, even in hard times.

As soon as the constituencies of members of Congress shall be impressed with the importance of the adoption of a policy of economy in expenditures, the members will be interested. They are not to be relied upon to advocate economy, unless it is to pinch some one else. Constant iteration of the imperative necessity for retrenchment will alone impress the Congress with the disposition to follow a retrenchment policy.

The Pension Appropriation bill, as reported to-day, carries an appropriation of $141,581,570, being $200,000 less than the estimates and $10,200,000 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The reduction is made in two items in the payment of pension and in the fees of examining surgeons.

For pensions the bill allows $140,000,000, a reduction of $10,000,000 from this year's appropriation, and for the surgeon's fees $800,000, being a reduction of $200,000 under the amount allowed for the current year.

In the report accompanying the bill is a table showing that in 1879 the number of pensioners was 242,755, the annual value of the pensions $25,493,742, and the disbursements on their accounts, reported by the Treasury, $35,121,482. In 1894 the number of pensioners increased to 969,544, the annual value of pensions to $130,120,863, and the disbursements by the Treasury to $141,177,284.

Commissioner Lochren, when before the committee, expressed the opinion that the high-water mark in the payment of pensions had been reached. Many of the pensioners who remain on the rolls, he said, may get increases, so that even if the pension roll should decrease, the amount expended will not decrease in proportion, on account of the increased disabilities allowed for.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to-day appointed the sub-committee to prepare the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The committee consists of himself, Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, and Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas, (Democrats,) and Mr. Hitt of Illinois and Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, (Republicans.) The bill, Mr. McCreary says, will not differ materially from that passed at the last session, and it will be reported to the House before the holiday recess.

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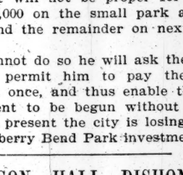

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CONDITION OF MULBERRY BEND

Seth Low and Mrs. Lowell Protest to the Mayor—Effort Will Be Made to Build the Park.

President Seth Low of Columbia College and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell have both written to Controller Fitch, protesting against the condition of the property which the city has taken for the Mulberry Bend Park. A member of the Committee of Seventy's Sub-Committee on Small Parks has also called on the Controller to see what can be done about it.

The "Bend" is a section of the city bounded by Bayard, Mulberry, Baxter, and Park Streets. Seven years ago it was such a foul spot that it was decided to condemn the property, clear away the rookeries, and make it a small park.

The commission having the condemnation of this property in charge took about six years to finish its work, and the court confirmed the award of about $1,500,000 last July.

As the law relating to small parks provides only for the expenditure of $1,000,000 annually for this purpose, Controller Fitch asked Corporation Counsel Clark what he should do. Mr. Clark said that the court having confirmed the award, the matter is out of his hands.

Controller Fitch says that he will seek the aid of Mr. Clark again, and ascertain whether it will not be proper for him to pay $1,000,000 on the small park accounts of 1894, and the remainder on next year's account.

If he cannot do so he will ask the Legislature to permit him to pay the whole amount at once, and thus enable the park improvement to be begun without further delay. At present the city is losing money on its Mulberry Bend Park investment.

JEFFERSON HALL DISHONORED

A PRIZE FIGHT IN A TEMPLE OF BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY.

Thirty-five Spectators Paid $1 Apiece—The Money Was Divided and Spent in Near-by Saloons.

That handsome building in Court Square, Brooklyn, opposite the Hall of Records, which was dedicated with appropriate exercises to the true Democracy of Brooklyn, and named in honor of that great Democratic statesman, Thomas Jefferson, seems to be losing its prestige.

On the very stage where many grand speeches have been made, placing in nomination prominent Brooklyn Democrats for important offices, there was a prize fight Wednesday night.

Five rounds were fought, not in the interest of Jeffersonian principles, but to satisfy the appetites of certain persons who were anxious to see a fight.

The police knew nothing of the occurrence until yesterday, and the persons interested did not ask Mayor Schieren for a permit to have a boxing entertainment.

The principals in the fight did not amount to anything so far as pugilistic circles are concerned. They had no pedigree, neither having won or lost a fight that had gone on record. For this reason, more than any other, it seems that the Thomas Jefferson Building was the most inappropriate place for these new seekers after pugilistic laurels to settle their disputes.

There was nothing Democratic about it; neither was there anything of a Jeffersonian character.

The principals were Harry Isaacs and "Mike" McAuliffe. Both are new men in pugilistic circles, and during the week they earn a livelihood in cleaning up the Thomas Jefferson Building, and doing such other odd jobs as may be required of them.

The fight took place in the large hall, and "Rod" MacMahon, a turfman and bookkeeper, acted as referee. There were about thirty-five spectators. They each paid $1 admission, and, as the referee decided that the fight was a draw, the money was divided between the contestants.

When the referee was ready to proceed, the contestants were told to get ready, and the gloves were put on. They weighed about nine ounces, and, as the police say, it was a fight with pillows. So large were the gloves that no marks were made on either of the contestants, and they appeared to be as fresh when the referee declared the fight a draw, as when they started in to dispose of each other.

It was town talk yesterday, this use of the great temple of Democracy for a pugilistic meeting, and in many quarters it was said to be a great shame that such affairs were allowed to take place.

It was at first rumored that one of the contestants was "Jack" McAuliffe, but that individual has not yet recovered from his contest with Owen Ziegler at Coney Island ten days ago. McAuliffe was in evidence last night, but his arm was in a sling, and he said he had not fought in the Thomas Jefferson Building, for the reason that he could not fight in his present condition.

After the fight was over, the contestants, with their friends, spent the purse that had been equally divided in saloons near the City Hall.

Postmaster Baker's Illness.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Postmaster Howard H. Baker, who has been confined to his home for nearly a week, suffering from appendicitis, underwent a successful operation this afternoon.

DISCUSSION ON POOLING

House Debate Upon the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

MR. REED TALKS FOR THE RAILROADS

He Reasons that When Competition Becomes Too Brisk They Should Be Allowed to Agree On Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House was occupied chiefly to-day in considering the bill to amend the inter-State commerce law so as to permit railroads to pool their business.

The discussion was resumed by Mr. Cooper (Dem., Fla.,) who said he would offer as a substitute for the committee bill a measure which placed the pooling contracts absolutely under the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which should be empowered to modify or suspend them, and whose action should be final. Mr. Cooper spoke for nearly two hours. He had followed Mr. Gresham, (Dem., Texas,) a member of the committee, in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) stated that he would vote for the bill because it was a step in the direction of the total repeal of the inter-State commerce law. The law was a dead letter, he said, and it had never been enforced except in spots, and never would be. The only live thing about the law, and all that kept it alive, was the paragraph which provided the salaries of the Commissioners and the expenses of the commission. The committee could not bring in bills to repeal the other sections of the law too fast to suit him.

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) opposed the bill as tending to enable the railroad companies to manage their properties to the detriment of the interests of the public. The present law, he said, was a good one, calculated to secure the benefits to the public intended by its projectors; and the only trouble was in the lethargy and inactivity of the public officers in enforcing its provisions. There was no necessity, Mr. Daniels urged, for superceding or repealing the present law on the ground that its provisions cannot be carried into effect. If that argument were to be allowed with respect to this law, he said, it could be made to prevail against any statute on the books.

At the conclusion of Mr. Daniel's remarks Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) asked him what measures he would propose to prevent the diversion of traffic from the United States to Canadian railroads, which had been the effect of the inter-State commerce law.

Mr. Daniels replied that he would place the Canadian railroads under the same restrictions as were imposed by the law upon the railroads of this country.

Mr. Grosvenor—During the last two years what has been the effect of restrictive legislation upon railroad corporations in this country? For instance, what proportion of all the roads are being operated by the United States courts to-day because of their bankruptcy?

Mr. Daniels—A very large number of them, not because they were looking after the interests of their shareholders, or because they were looking after the interests of the public, but because they endeavored to slaughter each other. And I will say also that the business of the railroads has been largely affected by the disaster which has followed what we may call the model policy of the present Administration.

Mr. Reed—The gentleman says they have endeavored to slaughter each other. I should like to ask him why this slaughter goes on. What is the motive of it?

Mr. Sickles—It is the big fish swallowing the little ones.

Mr. Daniels—As it stands now it is one railroad company running out another.

Mr. Reed—Is that desirable to have?

Mr. Daniels—No, but the remedy, I will say to the gentleman from Maine, is with the Directors of the companies, and not by an appeal to Congress.

Mr. Reed—But that remedy does not seem to have been applied.

Mr. Daniels—Then it is for the shareholders to elect another Board of Directors that will apply it.

Mr. Reed—But that does not seem to have been applied. It seems to me there is something more serious behind this question, which involves a principle of human nature. This competition is inevitable under the circumstances. It is sure to lead to unrestricted competition. Now, does the gentleman from New-York regard competition as the sole governing power that ought to be invoked.

Mr. Daniels—By no means. It is expected that these railroad companies will observe reasonable rules in reference to their competition, that their own interests will be sufficient to restrain them from carrying it to too great an extent.

Mr. Reed—And yet it has not.

Mr. Daniels—That is owing to the bad management of the railroad Directors.

Mr. Reed—But this bad management seems to be universal.

Mr. Daniels—No, I should say not. Look at the New-York Central Railroad Company, which is controlled now and has been ever since it came into existence, by a law prohibiting more than 2 cents per mile being taken from passengers, either for long or short rides, and permitting it to regulate its traffic arrangements as to freight without any special restriction further than that it is expected to be reasonable. There has been no difficulty in carrying on the business of that great company. There has been no difficulty in securing a fair return and a fair remuneration to meet the wants and expectations of the company and those of the stockholders, to give them a fair return for the money they have invested in that enterprise. It is the management, and if you cannot get good management are you to come to Congress and ask Congress to interfere and to provide against the consequences of the acts of your own agents, of your own Directors, that you placed in position of authority?

Mr. Reed—Let me ask the gentleman this: say there are two railroads, side by side and competitors, and one of them insists upon going on to rates which are ruinous to both, and ruinous rates are undesirable to a community, because a community would like to have two good railroads, instead of two bad ones. If this competition goes on and one of the railroads insists on lower rates to such an extent as to be injurious to both of them as public highways, does the gentleman think that ought to be allowed to continue?

Mr. Daniels—It is hardly to be expected that the Directors and those most interested in that railroad would permit that to be continued.

Mr. Reed—And yet it is a thing that the gentleman admitted has existed all over the country, owing to the charges made.

Mr. Daniels—That is not due wholly to the management of the companies, but to the diminution of the business which would otherwise come to them.

Mr. Reed—That has something to do with it, but is it not a fact that these railroads were in competition, and that one of them continued to insist on lower rates which were not suitable for the public, for I am not talking of permanent railroads in which the country is interested? If one of them insisted on cutting down the rates, how could you get them out of it except by permitting them to make an agreement?

Mr. Daniels—By electing another Board of Directors.

Mr. Reed—That does not get at it, because that is a state of affairs that has existed for a long time.

Mr. Daniels—Then the shareholders should select another body.

Mr. Reed—But then if they do not do that?

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"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43-45-47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Mr. Daniels—Then is it your business to come to Congress to get relief, because of their own carelessness or mismanagement?

Mr. Reed—But the answer they would make to you is, "Our road is forced to do this because the other road does it"; and the other railroad would say: "In order to get business we are forced to compete." Competition is a perfectly natural thing between two rival especially, and competition is beneficial to the people to a great extent. "Competition is the life of trade," and it is a great advantage to the people to a certain extent; but when it goes to the extent of destroying public facilities, why then it is a disadvantage to the public, and what the public wants to get is a regulation which will give it suitable freights and at the same time not destroy institutions which as institutions are valuable. Railroad companies are valuable to a community, valuable in proportion to the facilities they afford for getting freight; and if freight is run down to so low a degree that the railroad is destroyed or injured so that it cannot offer proper facilities, why then the public suffers in that direction. And the question is, What is the limit of competition? The gentleman from New-York says the limit is what the stockholders will stand, but the stockholders and the Directors may be both governed by a mistaken notion of their duty, and it is also a fact that they may be forced by circumstances to competition which is ruinous to them simply because they cannot agree.

This proposition is that they should be allowed to a certain extent and under certain supervision to agree. Now, the gentleman from New-York says that this will result in a rise of prices. Well, the experience prior to the Inter-State Commission was that there were years of steady decrease of prices. I am not satisfied myself that competition is the only cause for lowering prices. It seems to me that the pressure of public sentiment or public feeling upon railroad managers, the constant iteration and demand for lower freights, has had more to do with it than competition has; and under that state of public feeling my friend proposes that we should legislate to prevent a reduction of freight rates.

Mr. Daniels—I do not propose any legislation.

Mr. Reed—That was the drift of your argument.

Mr. Daniels—I do not propose any legislation at all.

Mr. Reed—Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission existed the companies were left to themselves; and that was when there was no limitation of competition and they had to come to an agreement. When they came to a point where they were ruining their stockholders, they generally came to an agreement. Now you lead them to that point and do not give them a chance to agree. Now, Mr. Speaker, I did not propose when I arose to discuss this bill. I was attracted by the remarks of the gentleman from New-York, and it seemed to me that he was neglecting some of the foundation principles upon which business has to be done; that he was neglecting one of the fundamental conditions of public affairs. It ought to be the object of legislation to benefit all the people of the country, and, in order to do that, there ought to be a full understanding of the ramifications and permeations of business. It is not enough to say that a railroad is a "soulless corporation" and make an end of the matter. The fact is, railroads are owned by human beings, who have invested their money in them, and it is of as much advantage to the community to have a good railroad as it is to have a good manufactory or a good street, or any other good thing. Therefore, legislation on the subject ought to be conducted in rather a broad way. It ought not simply to say "low freights are a good thing for the people who use transportation," as if that covered the whole question. Even if you confine the question to the advantage of those who use transportation, even then it is not sound to say that low freights are the only things to be considered. It is very desirable to have railroads, and to have them in good condition. Railroads derive their life from what they get for transportation, and, if you take away from them their life blood, as it were, you cannot expect them to continue to be institutions which will satisfy the wants of people.

Our experience in Maine has shown us that it is much more advantageous to have a united railroad which furnishes transportation at a reasonable rate, and furnishes every facility for it, than it was to have two or three rival railroads which were competing and cutting each other's throats. In short, the outcome of consolidation there turned out to be far better than any of us anticipated. I opposed the consolidation, having at that time certain ideas upon the subject which are now quite prevalent in this House, but I watched the result, and I found that the combination, instead of turning out to the public disadvantage, resulted in better stations, better trains, better transportation facilities of every kind.

What I want to point out is that there are several things to be looked at and that this is not merely a question to be disposed of simply by saying: "Let us have lower freight rates." Another question is, Are you preserving your instrumentality for transportation in such a shape that it will do your work more advantageously than it can be done in any other way? Then, again, there is another little point, not, perhaps, very important, but still worth considering, because all justice is worth considering; that is, the question of the rights of the persons who own the stock in the railroads. They have furnished an instrumentality which people want to use, and perhaps they ought to have a fair return from their investment. I do not say that they ought to have an unreasonable return, but a reasonable return they ought to have. All these things, it seems to me, ought to be taken into account. Before the Inter-State commerce law was passed, two railroads would compete until they came to an agreement. Whether it is desirable to revive that right of agreement or not is a question that ought to be looked at in the light of all the considerations I have mentioned, because competition is not the whole story in this world. Competition, entirely unrestrained and without the possibility of agreement between the competing parties, may result, owing to human infirmity, in the destruction of both. Two grocers in a town generally sell their goods at a fair average price, the one as well as the other. If they should go into competition for the purpose of driving each other out, that really would not be for the advantage of the public in the long run, because the public want grocery stores quite as much as they want low prices. All these things ought to be taken fairly into account.

Nothing of what I have said points to any idea of so legislating that the people shall be deprived of the benefit of competition, but simply that when the limit which the stockholders will stand has been reached some agreement not inconsistent with the public rights may be arrived at.

The House adjourned during Mr. Reed's speech.

CHANGES IN HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Crisp Announces the Release and Appointment of Certain Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Speaker Crisp to-day announced the following committee changes and assignments:

Mr. Hicks (Rep., Penn.)—Off Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.)—Off Indian Affairs.
Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.)—Off Expenditures in Treasury Department.
Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.)—Off Military Affairs.

These were requested by the members named.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.)—On Ways and Means.
Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.)—On Appropriations.
Mr. Harrison (Dem., Ala.)—On Judiciary.
Mr. Tate (Dem., Ga.)—On Naval Affairs.
Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.)—On Indian Affairs.
Mr. Hicks (Rep., Penn.)—On Public Buildings and Grounds.
Mr. Tracey (Dem., N. Y.)—On Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio)—On Railways and Canals and Expenditures in the State Department.
Mr. Harter (Dem., Ohio)—On Private Land Claims.
Mr. Robertson (Dem., La.)—On Library.
Mr. Sorg (Dem., Ohio)—On Military Affairs.
Mr. Griffin (Rep., Wis.)—On Militia and Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Mr. Ogden (Dem., La.)—On Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River and Expenditures in the Post Office Department.
Mr. Moore (Dem., Kan.)—On Militia and Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Mr. Beckner (Dem., Ky.)—On Expenditures in Treasury Department.
Mr. Coffin (Rep., Md.)—On Mileage and Private Land Claims.
Mr. Henry (Dem., La.)—On Pensions and Expenditures in Post Office Department.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE THE CHANGE

A Meeting in Philadelphia to Take Action on the Amendments.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The Union Committee on Transportation, Manufacturing, and Commercial Interests of Philadelphia, of which John Field, former Postmaster of this city, is President, met this evening at the Manufacturers' Club and decided to continue aggressively its opposition to the amendments to the Paterson Railroad Pooling bill, now pending in Congress.

The committee has communicated by telegraph with 100 of the leading commercial organizations throughout the United States, requesting their immediate co-operation with the Union Committee in urging the members of Congress to vote against the amendments now being pressed by ex-United States Senator William J. Sewell of New-Jersey, and other railroad representatives and attorneys.

National Park at Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Gen. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.,) offered in the House today a bill to establish a national military park at Gettysburg, Penn. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to accept from the Gettysburg Battlefield Association about 800 acres of land, being a considerable part of the battlefield. Two thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is to be paid the association in order to allow it to discharge its debts. The Secretary is directed to acquire all lands known as the Gettysburg battlefield and to establish a national park, and $100,000 is appropriated to enable him to do so.

For a One-Term President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Representative W. J. Bryan of Nebraska has introduced a joint resolution submitting an amendment to the Federal Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible to re-election.

WHAT A NUISANCE HE IS

The Man Who Is Forever Bragging About His Health and Strength.

Most of us have met the man who is forever bragging about his good health—as if that were any merit of his. He invites us to feel his muscles, and to thump him on the chest. Says he was never sick a day in his life, &c., &c. He may be virtuous and intellectual, as well as robust, but he is a great nuisance.

"And I never touch a drop of stimulants, Sir," he says.

Very well, friend; if you don't need stimulants let them alone. The same advice applies to pills and plasters. But, please recollect that most people do not keep themselves up to a high standard of health all the time. They simply can't. They are depressed by long hours in the cold air. Their feet get wet, and they droop in illventilated rooms. Every community, during the cold months, is full of people who are on the brink of sickness, and might have fallen over at any time, unless they saved themselves with a pure, health-bestowing stimulant.

These are the people that tell how greatly they have been benefited by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. They tell how it toned nerves and stomach; how it stopped that nasty, obstinate little cough, and supplanted languor and weakness with snap and vigor.

To do this, a whiskey must be pure as arctic ice. If Duffy's Malt did not meet all the requirements of a medicinal article of the highest rank, it would not be so much in demand in homes and hospitals.

It aids convalescents to get back the lost treasure of health, and it braces enfeebled constitutions against sickness. Ask your druggist or grocer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

IDEAL MUSICAL BOXES

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We invite the inspection of these fine instruments, which play any number of tunes and produce exquisite music, with the largest stock in the world to select from.

We have also just received a complete assortment of

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39 Union Square, New-York.

WHAT A NUISAN

HOLLAND'S SAINT HONORED

The St. Nicholas Society Has Its Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

SPEECHES BY DEPEW AND CHOATE

And Thomas Nelson Page Was Witty, Too—The List of Toasts Responded To—Those Who Were Present.

The dinner of the St. Nicholas Society was held at Delmonico's last night. The mere process of dining took the 250 members who were present fully two hours, and then came two hours more of speechmaking, led off by Dr. Depew and Joseph H. Choate.

Back of the speakers' table, in the big banquet hall, were grouped American and Dutch flags. In the gallery was an orchestra that every now and then broke out into patriotic airs.

The members of the society filed into the hall, preceded by six solemn colored men dressed in knickerbockers, who acted as a guard of honor to an old wooden weather cock presented to the society by its former Secretary, Washington Irving. This emblem was placed in front of Mr. Depew, the President of the society.

After the good things had been disposed of and long-stemmed pipes were reached, Mr. Depew put on a three-cornered hat and rapped for order. He began his remarks by saying that all other Presidencies sank into comparative insignificance compared with the office he filled on this occasion. When it was attained it eliminated ambition. "All New-York is at home to-night," said Dr. Depew. "Our ancestors were here but forty years, yet in that time they instilled sufficient of the Dutch spirit and energy into the surrounding country to make it in fact, as well as in name, New-Amsterdam. The President's speech to-night takes on the form of a President's message, although it is not so long and is less personal. It has no foreign policy, it has no financial plan to advocate.

"Our ancestors gave up this city to the English; they, in turn, gave it over to the Irish, supposing that the rotation would continue, but they didn't know the Irish. At the recent election we turned the city over to the Yankees. In time the Hebrews will have their turn, and the Germans, too; then, by and by, the Knickerbockers will come back, and New-York will be in the hands of the Dutch again."

"We now come to the serious business of the evening," said the doctor, as he was about to present the other speakers. After toasts were drunk to the President of the United States and to the Governor, he introduced Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia, who responded to the toast "St. Nicholas."

"When I received an invitation to this dinner, I accepted because I did not expect to be called upon for a speech," said Mr. Page. "I afterward read in a New-York paper that Mr. Depew would preside and probably speak, that Mr. Choate would make an address, and that Mr. Page would try and see what he could do. I will."

Mr. Page started in with a funny story that put every one in a good humor. He praised the society, its aims, and its history.

"I cordially give all honor to your ancestors," he said, "and freely give due praise to William the Silent—the only silent Dutchman I ever heard of. All of our forefathers established this great country. St. Nicholas is the representative of the American dome, which knows no North, no South, no East, no West. Let foreigners come to this country and bring the best traits of their native lands with them. The watchword then should be, the American people for America forever."

The toast "The Founders of New-Amsterdam" was responded to by Joseph H. Choate. Dr. Depew made it a point to give him a few raps in introducing him, and incidentally told one of his favorite Peekskill stories. He wound up by alluding to Mr. Choate as "the leader of the American bar—the Prince of the Platform."

In responding, Mr. Choate said:

"Mr President, you have spoken of other Presidencies that are possible. Unfortunately, those seldom go to the most deserving. If they did, we know who would occupy the White House. [turning to Mr. Depew.]

"I have been studying this company to see how little of the Dutchman there is in it. If New-Englanders hadn't come to New-York the city would still end at Wall Street. Mr. President, you said that Hendrick Hudson saw nothing in Plymouth Rock, but, Sir, when John Alden and Miles Standish stepped on it there was something on it."

A tribute was paid to the Dutch as founders of New-York commerce.

"An ancestor of Mr. de Peyster declined the Mayoralty of this city once because he was not familiar with the English language," he said. "What a precedent that would have been for some of our recent Mayors!"

Mr. Choate then wanted to know how the old-style Dutchman would have figured at the modern Horse Show or Yale-Princeton football game. In conclusion he said, in speaking of what he termed the "composite" New-Yorker:

"After the Dutch, came the English, then the New-Englander, then the Irish, with his immense vitality. None of us can claim supremacy. New-York belongs to all America."

President Seth Low of Columbia College responded to the toast, "Our City." He said that any man might be proud to speak for it after the recent election. Without mentioning their names, he called attention to the great achievements accomplished by Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Goff.

The other speakers were Frederick J. de Peyster on "Our Guests"; Warner Van Norden, on "Holland"; Gen. Nelson Miles, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, and Commander Sicard, on "The Army and Navy."

Letters of regret were announced from President Cleveland, Gov. Flower, and M. G. de Weckerlin, the New-Netherlands Minister.

Among others present were Elihu Root, Harold Sanderson, President of St. George's Society; the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, John D. Crimmins, President of St. Patrick's Society; President Schuyler of the Society of the Cincinnati, President James of St. David's Society, President Van Norden of the Holland Society, and Gen. J. M. Varnum.

NASSAU ISLAND CELEBRATION.

Good Speeches and Good Cheer at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn.

The St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island held its annual celebration at the Montauk Club, in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Henry D. Polhemus, the President, presided, while Tunis G. Bergen, the High Steward, looked after the welfare of the many guests.

After dinner, the old, long clay pipes were filled, the "little brown jugs" were uncorked, and the members of the society sat back in their comfortable arm-chairs, sipped their gin, and listened to the speeches by the invited guests.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water of New-York responded to the toast, "St. Nicholas, Our Patron Saint," and William C. De Witt followed in response to the toast, "The State of New-York." Then Mayor Schieren, who felt very much at home, responded in a happy way to "The City of Brooklyn."

"The Early Days" was responded to by Alfred C. Burton, and he was followed by Robert D. Benedict of the New-England Society, Arthur J. Heaney of the St. Patrick's Society, John C. Kelley of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, United States Navy, all of whom responded to "Our Sister Societies."

Among the members and their guests were:

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Terhune, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Henry D. Polhemus, Mayor Schieren, Alfred C. Burton, Joseph A. Burr, Jr., John A. Clancy, John C. Kelley, Charles A. Moore, Edward D. White, David G. Legget, John S. Loomis, Edward L. Graef, Anthony Graef, George V. Brower, Charles Hoogland, Eugene Britton, William A. Campbell, William T. Lane, Dr. C. N. Hoogland.

William H. H. Ammerman, Dr. Christopher Lott, Jere Johnson, Jr., E. J. Granger, W. S. Hicks, S. T. White, J. C. Woodhull, Adolphus Bennett, William H. Male, James S. Suydam, William J. Cropsey.

Tunis G. Bergen, Col. John L. Burleigh, J. C. Van Cleaf, C. R. Colyer, W. V. Hester, A. J. Provost, W. M. Meserole, James V. Lott, John McGrooty, Peter Rapelye, John Vanderveer, H. B. Hubbard, Merwin Rushmore, A. G. J. Hodenpyle, Thomas E. Pearsall, William B. Davenport, F. L. Wyckoff, John L. Ryder, Jerome Lott, A. H. Van Brunt, Cornelius Delmar, C. Kovenhoven, G. S. Berger, Benjamin Wood, William R. Kissam, Dr. P. L. Schenck, Judah B. Voorhees, John A. Lott, T. W. Cuyler, John Oakey, C. Jourgensen, and Edwin Ludlam.

COLGATE'S PERFUMES for Holiday Presents.

TWILIGHT CLUB AND THE STAGE

The Question, "Is the Theatre Going to the Dogs?"—The Rev. M. C. Peters Thinks It Is Not.

The two hundred and thirty-seventh dinner of the Twilight Club was held last night at the St. Denis Hotel. Eighteen members of the American Dramatists' Club had been invited to give their views on the question, "Is the Theatre Going to the Dogs?" They were present, but only a few seemed inclined to discuss the subject.

The company was made up of lawyers, playwrights, physicians, newspaper men, and business men, and, after every one had enjoyed a six-course dinner, Secretary Charles F. Wingate introduced the question, and called for the "terriers" of the Twilight Club to "roast" the American playwrights, their plays, and everything else connected with the stage.

The speeches were all made in a more or less bantering vein, and the Rev. Madison C. Peters was the only one who took sides with the theatrical men. He said that the theatre has come to stay, and that the drama and the Gospel must go hand in hand to uplift the people.

"Formerly it was the custom," he said, "for ministers to rail against the stage, but the fact is now an established one that the drama tends to elevate the people, and, therefore, it must be looked upon favorably by the Church."

He pointed out the fact that in most of the standard American plays, there is a moral to show that virtue always triumphs over vice, and he concluded his speech by saying that the idea held by some ministers, that they would lose dignity by going to the theatre, is a false one, and that, at all events, as a preacher became more dignified, he became duller.

Abner C. Thomas said that he believed that plays were not written with a view to elevating anybody, but simply to amuse the public, not to make them think, and to make money for the playwrights and managers.

Bronson Howard, the dramatist, spoke of the specialties in plays against which so much criticism has been written. He said that, from the time that plays were first created, specialties have been the principal features. He cited several cases of specialties that were introduced in Chinese and Indian plays, and paid a compliment to Playwright Hoyt, the writer of farce comedies.

The other speakers were Henry P. Mawson, John W. Keller, Charles Barnard, S. C. T. Dodd, Col. W. C. Fuller, Dr. R. A. Coffin, and S. S. Packard.

PROMISED TO LEAVE THE CITY FOREVER

George Reynolds, Who Attempted Suicide, Parts from Miss Halloran.

George Reynolds, a typesetting machine operator, who tried to kill himself about three weeks ago because of the refusal of Miss Margaret Halloran, a typewriter at 33 Bleecker Street, to marry him, met Miss Halloran in front of Police Headquarters yesterday.

Miss Halloran said that Reynolds told her he was going away and that he wanted to say good-bye to her. She did say good-bye, and then they parted. Reynolds said he was going to leave the city forever to-day.

She denied that he made any threats upon his life or toward her.

Found Dead in Bed.

Rose Dugan, fifty-one years old, was found dead in bed at her home, 224 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, yesterday afternoon by her husband. She had complained of feeling ill, and, after getting her husband's breakfast, returned to bed.

SAYS HE IS PERSECUTED

Father Ducey Pities, Blames, and Warns the Archbishop.

EVEN THREAT IN HIS STATEMENT

Will Not Publish Corrigan's Last Letter, But Gives Out His Own—Written Evidence of Plotting, He Declares.

The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, rector of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, who differs with Archbishop Corrigan as to the propriety of his attendance at the sessions of the Lexow committee, made a statement last night as to correspondence that has passed between him and his superior.

"The gentlemen of the press are very familiar with the methods that go at Madison Avenue," said Father Ducey. "I greatly regret to be obliged to allude to Madison Avenue methods. But when one is kept like a cathedral window, sitting on a grid-iron, self-preservation forces one to cry: 'We are very rotten in New-York.'

"The Rev. Mr. Newey is decent enough to speak as the Rev. Mr. Newey. He is not, evidently, willing to act the part of a gorilla assassin. His Excellency, the Archbishop of New-York, is greatly to be pitied for the course followed by men who claim to be his friends and defenders. It is sad to think that the Archbishop, who has the greatest opportunity for good, in my judgment, of any ecclesiastic in the world, should need defenders. He would not need them did he act independently, fearlessly, and openly.

"I cannot be tempted into an exposure of Archbishop Corrigan's second letter to me, through the alleged utterances of his Grace and his secretary, Father Newey. It seems to me, should I give to the public Archbishop Corrigan's letter, marked 'private,' on such evidence as I have now in my possession, I would be judged a violator of good form and honor. Archbishop Corrigan has placed himself in a position of persistent persecution of me for the last ten years. Why his Grace should have been so misguided, I cannot fathom.

"I owe nothing to the Archbishop of New-York, and he knows he owes much to me. From his coming to this diocese I was kind to him in the extreme, when he was suppliant and strange in New-York, and he knows it.

"As coadjutor Archbishop of New-York, with right of succession, he was unknown and humble in New-York. He came to my house almost every week; he rode with me in my carriages and sleighs, before my devotion to humanity forced me to rid myself of these vanities. I was not in all particulars like the young man in the Gospel; I could not say that I had kept in perfection all the commandments from my youth without spots or blemishes, but I can say, however, that I have been most faithful and sacrificing as a priest, and I have never been a frequenter of disreputable places.

"The Lexow committee is seeking to know something of the character of Rosa Bell and her successor, Evelyn Bell, on Thirty-sixth Street. Inspector Williams and Captain Westervelt might give some ecclesiastical information as to that house to the Senate committee.

"The Rev. Mr. Newey's permission to me to publish Archbishop Corrigan's letter to me marked 'private' seems a very shallow trap. I am not prepared to be trapped. I still affirm that his Grace the Most Reverend Archbishop has not answered my letter of Nov. 27. His second letter, of Nov. 24, is not an answer to my first letter. On Nov. 27 I sent his Grace the following communication:

"St. Leo's Rectory,
"18 East Twenty-ninth Street.
"The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D.,
Archbishop of New-York:

"Your Excellency: Your letter of Nov. 24, sent by messenger to my house, was handed to me by my servant at 4:15 P. M. Saturday, when I returned to my residence; hence I could not do as you requested.

"I shall respect your Excellency's letter of Nov. 24, which is more kindly than yours of Nov. 14. I must take exception to a few expressions. I never take for granted any supposition without first obtaining proof. As a priest and a gentleman I am not bound, in my opinion, to indicate to any one who the person or persons are who give me a confidence. I would not be a true priest or a man did I indicate to you or others the person or persons who give me a confidence without their permission. I think The Herald is the place for your Excellency to get information about the person who claims to speak as a 'close friend of the Archbishop.'

"The grievances alleged against me are not founded on truth and fact. You know and God knows I have been the wronged person. I have never entered into a conspiracy against you or any other man. I have always fought in the open, and always hope to do so.

"Your Excellency cannot be ignorant of the fact that the priests at the cathedral have by their own letters given evidence of evil methods. You, it is said, are not responsible for their acts; but if they abused your confidence and imposed on your good nature, why do they defiantly hold on? You cannot blame me if I have reason to complain.

I wish to be frank, and I inform you that I have letters of yours in my possession sent by you to the New-York press requesting that it should say certain things about me. These letters seem, from your residence are not typewritten, but in your own handwriting.

During the troublesome times that have passed, I have been obliged to be on the defensive. I do not think it is fatherly to deal with priest or layman as I have been dealt with by others.

I greatly regret the trouble that has been inaugurated anew in New-York. The pacific efforts of the Apostolic Delegate are for the present apparently nullified.

I trust that honorable peace will soon reign with all of us. Truly yours,
THOMAS J. DUCEY.

"On last Monday morning, Dec. 3, I sent this brief note to his Excellency:

St. Leo's Rectory,
18 East Twenty-ninth Street,
New-York, Dec. 3, 1894.
The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D.,
Archbishop of New-York:

Your Excellency: You sent me a letter on Nov. 24. I respectfully answered that letter on Nov. 27. I have received no intimation that your Excellency has read my letter of Nov. 27.

"I deem it necessary to write these few words, fearing it would be said that I had not been courteous to my ecclesiastical superior. You have given me no reasons why I should not attend the session of the Lexow committee on Monday, and, as I said to you in my letter of the 27th, I have always fought in the open—I always hope to do so.

"Therefore, I think it prudent, respectful, and wise that I should inform you that I am going to the Lexow investigation this, Monday, morning. Yours, &c.,
"THOMAS J. DUCEY.

"I have nothing more to say to the New-York press at present," concluded Father Ducey.

He was asked if he had been subpoenaed by the Lexow committee.

"I will not answer that," was his reply.

Mgr. Satolli is expected to be at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, this morning, and Father Ducey was asked if he would call on him.

"I presume I will, if he sends for me," was all he would say.

EST'D WEST 14th ST. 1807.
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TRADE MARK.
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS.
THE NEW STORE
ALL NEW
Free Wool Carpets at the lowest prices ever named in New-York.
FURNITURE,
well made and durable, for
Parlor, Dining Room, & Chamber
at prices marvellously low. Special reductions made all through the stock.
A liberal credit to any one wishing it.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 103 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
BROOKLYN STORES:
FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.
THOUSANDS NEW PRETTY GIFT BOOKS, size of thumb nail up; moderate prices. PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

CARLISLE'S FINANCIAL PLAN

The Secretary Asked to Explain It to the House Banking Committee—He May Appear Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Carlisle has been invited to appear before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to explain more in detail his plan for a new banking system. While the time has not been definitely arranged, it is believed that the Secretary will make his appearance on Monday.

A meeting of the full committee has been called for to-morrow, at which time it is expected all the members will be present, with the exception of Mr. Culberson of Texas, who has not yet reached the city. At this meeting there will be a general discussion of the financial situation, and an effort will be made to reach some understanding of the views of the members on the subject of a new elastic currency.

Some of the Democratic members of the committee have held an informal conference regarding the course to be pursued by them, but no conclusion has been reached.

Senator Jones of the Senate Committee called at the Treasury Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Carlisle on financial legislation and the supplemental tariff bills.

FOOTPADS ALARM THE VILLAGE

Highwaymen at Work in Cuba, N. Y.—The Tax Collector Waylaid.

CUBA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A band of highwaymen has been operating in this village the past night or two and terrifying the community.

They first appeared Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, when they waylaid C. A. De Kay, the Tax Collector of the town, and also a grocery keeper. He had with him a small trunk or satchel, in which he had $100 in cash and a number of checks and other valuable papers. He was met on the roadway by three men, who ordered him to hold up his hands and deliver over the satchel. At the point of a revolver, and with one man clutching his throat, he had to submit, but not without a hard struggle to free himself.

Joseph Babbitt, another merchant, was waylaid a little later on his way home by the same men, but he was armed, as the alarm of the other robbery had been given, and he was, in fact, searching for the highwaymen. He had a revolver in his hand when the men jumped out of hiding and ordered him to hand over his money, but at sight of the revolver they fled precipitately.

An attempt was made last night to rob the clothing store of A. W. Young, evidently by the same men. They had entered the store, fastening themselves in, so that it was impossible to gain entrance. The night watchman discovered something was wrong, and notified the owner, but when they came back the men had gone, leaving a large bag containing a large quantity of clothing taken from the stock.

Forger and Robber Sentenced.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 6.—Clinton B. Thurber, twenty-nine years old, was sentenced by County Judge Smith at the sessions here to-day to two years in Sing Sing. He pleaded guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Thurber was a successful business man at Bay Shore. He fell in with a race track man, and lost all his money. In order to raise money he forged an indorsement to his note for $375. He has a wife and family.

Mathew Kennedy, who pleaded guilty of robbing the post office at Patchogue of $1,800, was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

FOUND PORTIONS OF SKELETONS

Diggers in South Washington Square Unearthed Two Skulls and Other Parts of the Human Frame.

Portions of half a dozen human skeletons were found by workmen in an excavation in front of the Baptist Memorial Church in South Washington Square, near the corner of Thompson Street, yesterday afternoon. The men were engaged in uncovering a water main, in order to repair it.

It is supposed the bones were parts of bodies which were buried there at the time Washington Square was used as a Potter's field. Part of the square at one time was also used for public executions.

The bones found yestedlay included two very well-preserved skulls.

One of these skulls had very prominent frontal bones, while the other presented a receding forehead. There was a full upper and lower set of teeth in the last skull, however, and every tooth was sound. It was thought this skull might have been that of a negro.

Besides the skulls there were bones of nearly every kind in the human frame.

It was a swarthy Italian who first discovered the bones. He picked up one of the skulls, but immediately dropped it with a yell.

The workmen were induced to collect the fragments and pile them in a heap near the curbstone. Then a box was procured from the memorial church altar.

The bones were packed into the box, and taken to the Mercer Street Station. The box was two feet square, and a foot and a half deep, and the bones completely filled it.

Deputy Coroner Donlin gave a permit last evening for the removal of the bones to the morgue.

MADE A RUSH FOR THE STOCK

BROKERS WENT WILD OVER SUGAR BUYING FOR A TIME.

Finally, with the Price Falling, There Was a Run to Cover—The Dividend Announcement Worked to a Charm.

Brokers who took in blocks of Sugar stock at 90 after the close of Wednesday's market and on the announcement of the regular dividend paid for their folly yesterday. They were all on hand in the morning, confidently expecting that since the stock was still on a 12 per cent. basis they would only need to reach out to get big profits. Several score of other brokers were evidently also of the opinion that the stock was booked for a sharp advance. There was a crushing crowd at the Sugar post when the market opened. Everybody wanted a chance at the wheel before it stopped whirling.

So great was the babel of bidding that the opening price was marked 89¾—¾0. Wednesday's last price having been 88⅞, the advance seemed to bear out the expectations of those who thought it was surely bound skyward. The clamor for stock became prodigous.

In the first five minutes 26,700 shares were sold; in the next five minutes 17,200 shares; in the third five minutes 13,900 shares, making 57,800 shares in the first quarter of an hour. In the fourth five minutes 7,100 shares changed hands, in the fifth five minutes 6,600 shares, and in the sixth five minutes 5,000 shares, making for the second quarter hour 18,700 shares, and for the half hour 76,500 shares. By the end of the hour 84,200 shares had been sold.

Brokers were getting their breath and bearings by this time. They saw that all demands for the stock were promptly met by brokers whose supply of stock to sell was apparently unlimited. The suspicion dawned on the buyers that Mr. Havemeyer and his friends were unloading on them, for the price kept yielding, and it had settled to 88¾.

Then the horde sailed in to sell. This was less easy than it had been to buy, for everybody was looking askance at a stock which drooped with prosperity. The second hour's business reached 21,000 shares, making sales of 105,800 shares, worth upward of $9,000,000, or one-quarter of the common stock total, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

From 12 to 1 o'clock sales reached 17,900 shares, the price declining to nearly 87. Sales were made of 14,000 shares from 1 to 2 o'clock, at quotations fairly steady, and of 18,500 shares from 2 to 3 o'clock, when a break to 86⅜ led to covering by early sellers and a rally to 86¾. Total sales, including odd lots, amounted to 157,585 shares.

Common opinion, when the day ended, was that the Havemeyer interest had made a turn quite as good out of the dividend announcement as it had made last week from Mr. Havemeyer's interview with himself. In general traders who turned quickly enough to offset their early buying losses by profits on the short side, considered themselves fortunate. When the business day had ended, many vows were registered that hereafter those who made them would deal in sugar on quotations only. There was a wide demand for a receivership for advance guessing.

The threat of the trust that it would lock horns with the Administration and make an appeal to Congress, was not carried out yesterday. This effort, according to Wednesday's announcement, had been tried on the Directors, who shaped it into a resolution and adopted it. Yesterday it was said that the resolution might be given out to-day. Down-town opinion is that it will appear when Mr. Havemeyer's literary clerk grinds out something to suit that magnate, and that the Directors will first learn in the newspapers what sort of concoction it is for which they will be made to stand sponsors.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT ALTMAN'S

Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Sevres Vases, and Rugs in Great Variety.

The holiday trade is at present at its height in the big dry goods emporiums, and a trip to the store of B. Altman & Co., Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, will prove advantageous to intending purchasers.

Almost everything that can be thought of as a suitable Christmas present can be seen at this store, and among them are a number of novelties.

Some of the umbrellas and walking sticks, with handles of ivory, pearl, horn, or tortoise shell, inlaid with silver deposit, would make pretty presents. A handsome Sevres vase, or a Sevres dinner set, with hand-painted portraits of European crowned heads, would make a present that would be appreciated by a family.

There is also a large stock of valuable Oriental rugs, in all the colors of the rainbow, and handsome Japanese and Armenian furniture covers. The covers are the hand-embroidered skirts worn by the natives of the countries in which they were made.

Among the smaller novelties are tortoise-shell combs, mounted in gold and studded with jewels; Dutch hammered silver liqueur sets, glove boxes in Russian enamel, with exquisitely tinted paintings on the covers, and cowhide frames, with burnt designs around the edges. Toilet sets make good Christmas presents, and a large variety of these are shown.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock P. M. Wednesday to 12 o'clock P. M. Thursday.)

12:50 A. M.—234 West Forty-sixth Street; Lydia Gray, dwelling; damage, $100.

3 A. M.—513 Third Avenue; Henry Deidel, tenement; damage, $25.

7:55 A. M.—73 Sullivan Street; John Basso, grocery; damage, $30.

3:15 P. M.—24 Suffolk Street; H. Schumacher, shoe shop; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—807 East Ninth Street; Pauline Heidenrich, awning; damage, $10.

7:25 P. M.—127 West Broadway; shirt manufactory, occupied by M. Zerwick; damage, $600.

11:30 P. M.—293 to 299 Southern Boulevard, factory; George McKinvie; damage, $100.

"The English Mark Twain"

Jerome K. Jerome has never written directly for an American audience. Next year he will. Assuming once more his delightful rôle of an "Idle Fellow," he will write a series of clever papers for girls and women in

The Ladies' Home Journal

ONLY ONE DOLLAR FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

McKeever—Draper.

The chantry of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Eleventh Street, was the scene at high noon yesterday of one of the most interesting weddings of the season, when Miss Julia Draper was married to I. Chauncey McKeever.

The bride is a daughter of Frank Draper of the Union League Club. She is a brunette of beauty and many accomplishments. The bridegroom is a son of J. Lawrence McKeever of the Union Club and 164 Lexington Avenue. He is a member of the St. Anthony Club, and is a brother of Miss Marion McKeever.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Bottome, assistant rector of Grace Parish, performed the ceremony. Oliver H. P. La Farge, who is also a member of the St. Anthony Club, acted as best man.

All kinds of green garlands and flowers of every description were placed in profusion in the chancel and on the altar, together with mauve-colored orchids in gold vases and tropical plants.

Only the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom attended the wedding.

The bride went up the aisle on the arm of her father, by whom she was given away. Her bridesmaids, who met her at the chancel, were Miss Marion McKeever, Miss Brown, Miss Barns, and Miss Higginson. The bridesmaids wore mauve-colored silk dresses, with short trains and point-lace trimmings on the bodices. They wore small French bonnets of point lace and orchids and carried bunches of orchids.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin, with flounces on the skirt and the bodice trimmed with rare old lace. The train was cut long, and the sleeves were of the conventional puffed shape. A small bunch of natural orange blossoms fastened the point-lace veil to the coiffure.

The Messrs. Draper, Robb, Beekman, and Betts acted as ushers.

There was a wedding breakfast after the ceremony at the bride's home, East Eighteenth Street.

Valentine—Rockfellow.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 6.—A large and fashionable wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rockfellow, in Arlington Avenue, East Orange, this afternoon. Miss Lena Rockfellow and David Valentine of New-York City were married by the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. The ceremony was a quiet one and witnessed only by the immediate friends of the two families, but it was followed by a big reception from 4 to 6 o'clock, for which some 1,200 invitations were issued, a large proportion of the guests being from New-York, Brooklyn, and Newark.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white imported satin, trimmed with duchess and old point lace, and with shoulder pieces and belt of pearls and rhinestones. She wore a tulle veil edged with duchess and point lace and caught up with a circlet of diamonds, the gift of the groom, but had no train. All her ornaments were diamonds, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and three pink roses. The bride was unattended. The best man was John B. Black of New-York City, and the ushers were Edward F. Milliken, F. P. Scudder, and Edward Seybel, all of New-York City. The large veranda in front of the house was inclosed as a promenade, and the decorations, consisting of hothouse plants and flowers, were profuse. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine will live in New-York City.

Wilson—Wild.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Miss Nellie G. Wild, daughter of B. F. Wild, was married this afternoon to Frank M. Wilson of New-York City, the ceremony taking place at the residence of the bride's parents, in South Broadway. The Rev. Dr. E. McChesney of the Methodist Episcopal Church officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white bengaline silk, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The maid of honor was Mrs. M. L. Carpenter, who wore a gown of light blue silk and carried a bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. The best man was Norman E. Dale of New-York City.

Among the guests were Supervisor and Mrs. C. M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Alden Wild, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Wild, Miss Cora Wild, Frederick B. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hoyt, C. D. Hoyt, Arthur Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brundage, the Misses Addie and Lizzie Brundage of Pleasantville, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. James Edgar, James Edgar, Jr., Frank Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Constantine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Decker of New-York City, Mr. and Mrs. Olin J. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dixon of Unionville, and Dr. and Mrs. H. G. V. De Hart of White Plains.

Price—Ford.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Presbyterian Church here was filled to the doors at 7 o'clock, last night, when the wedding of Miss Hattie May Ford, the youngest daughter of William Ford of Main Street, Springfield, and Edward J. Price of South Orange, took place. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Hopkaugh, the pastor. Miss Laura M. Ford, a sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Clarence Price, the groom's brother, was best man. The ushers were Edward Murphy and J. C. Reader of Newark, William Summers of Millburn, and Ollie Sickley of Springfield, a cousin of the groom. The bride was attired in ivory moire watered silk, en traine, and trimmed with point de Venise lace. Her lace veil was secured by a wreath of white roses, and her ornaments consisted of diamonds and pearls, gifts of the groom. She carried a bunch of Bride roses. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. After a trip through the West, Mr. and Mrs. Price will reside in South Orange.

Du Bois—Otis.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Miss Cora V. Otis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Otis, was married last evening to J. Louis Du Bois at the home of her parents, in Oak Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Methodist Church, in the presence of about seventy-five guests.

The bride's gown was of white silk, with trimmings of lace and ribbon. Her bouquet was of white rosebuds.

Miss Ola B. Otis, the bride's youngest sister, was the maid of honor, and was dressed in White cashmere. Miss Jennie Simmonds was the bridesmaid. Her gown was of white surah and her bouquet of scarlet carnations. Mark Walsh was the best man.

Buckingham—Freeman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Miss Margaret Coleman Freeman and Lieut. E. H. Buckingham, United States Navy, were married quietly in Washington to-day. Secretary Herbert, Admiral John G. Walker, and other well-known persons were present.

An East Islip Highwayman.

EAST ISLIP, L. I., Dec. 6.—While returning to his home early last evening William Wills, a well-known resident, was attacked and robbed at a lonely spot in the South Road by a man who struck him on the head, knocking him unconscious. The highwayman secured very little money.

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the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, is a preparation which has a record of *twenty years* standing. It is endorsed by physicians because they know all about it. No secret about its ingredients. It contains no harmful or worthless drugs. It is for

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15.—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th Sts—2:00 P. M.—Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Shaft No. 2.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Shenandoah.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Faust.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:15—Rigoletto.
PALMER'S, Broadway 30th-St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
SHERRY'S, 37th St-5th Av—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Round Table.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Nemesis.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	22	32	8:30 P. M.	29	48
6 A. M.	21	32	6 P. M.	36	45
9 A. M.	23	31	9 P. M.	31	41
12 M.	20	40	12 P. M.	31	40

Average temperature yesterday.....38⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....28½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....38
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer, North Winds, becoming South.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SUGAR COMEDY.

The Sugar Trust has again declared its regular quarterly dividends, at the rate of 12 per cent. a year on the common stock and of 7 per cent. a year on the preferred. Of the entire capital stock ($75,000,000) at least two-thirds is water. Last year, during which a great majority of business enterprises was carried on with scarcely any profit, the Trust paid 22 per cent. on half of this inflated capital, adding an extra dividend of 10 per cent. to the regular 12 per cent.

In declaring the quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on Wednesday, the Trust informed holders of shares that the money so distributed would be taken "out of earnings made prior to Sept. 1." President Havemeyer has recently said that the operations of the Trust have been carried on "at a loss" since that date.

If this latest dividend is to be taken out of the earnings made prior to Sept. 1, or the earnings of the quarter ending on that date, the profits of that quarter must have been large, for they have heretofore yielded one dividend of 3 per cent. The dividend to which we refer—"a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent."—was declared on Sept. 11, two weeks after the new tariff became a law, and it was made payable on Oct. 2. Now we see another dividend of 3 per cent., said to be out of the earnings of that same quarter.

As to the Trust's operations during the three months which have elapsed since the enactment of the new tariff, we have shown that they were the manufacture and sale of refined sugar made out of raw sugar which had been imported free of duty. The official reports of the Government prove that nearly all, if not quite all, of the refined sugar marketed by the Trust in the last three months was made out of this duty-free raw material, enormous quantities of which were imported in the three or four months immediately preceding the passage of the new tariff. It follows, as we have shown, that so far as the sale of this sugar was concerned the Trust has had more than twice as much tariff protection as it had under the McKinley act, or about $1.40 per hundred, as compared with 60 cents. Taking advantage of this, and striving to obtain the extra profit on its abnormal stock of duty-free raw sugar, the Trust manufactured and distributed throughout the country an oversupply. It glutted the market, and now, when for this reason the demand upon the refineries has temporarily fallen off, it takes advantage of this natural result to complain that it has been ruined by the new tariff, when in fact it has been operating under tariff conditions more favorable than it has ever enjoyed before.

President Havemeyer points to the difference now between the price of refined and the price of raw, but, as we have said, the Trust's recent profits are not measured by this difference, but by the difference between the recent price of refined and the cost of the great quantities of raw that the Trust imported, duty free, in the three or four months immediately preceding the enforcement of the new tariff.

As to the price of refined in this country, does the Trust control it or not? Let us see what Mr. Havemeyer said to the Gray committee:

"Senator Allen—The American Sugar Refining Company is able to control the prices of the sugar sold in the United States, is it not?

"Mr. Havemeyer—Up to the importing point, it is.

"Senator Allen—And it was organized, Mr. Havemeyer, as I understand it, with the view of controlling the price and output to the people of this country.

"Mr. Havemeyer—That was one of the objects of the consolidation.

"Senator Allen—And you have succeeded in doing it.

"Mr. Havemeyer—Yes, Sir.

"Senator Allen—That was the principal object in organizing the American Sugar Refining Company?

"Mr. Havemeyer—It may be said that was the principal object."

And again, Mr. Havemeyer said: "We undertake to control the price of refined sugar in the United States. That must be distinctly understood." And after he had admitted that the consolidation had increased the price of refined sugar to the people, we find the following testimony:

"Senator Allen—And what difference does it make for the consumers in this country in a year, in your judgment?

"Mr. Havemeyer—It has been in three years past 3-8 of a cent more on every pound they ate."

This, he added, had been in round numbers about $25,000,000. We have shown that it must have been much more. The new tariff gives the Trust nearly three-quarters as much protection as it had under the McKinley act. Will Mr. Havemeyer say that the Trust does not control the price now, up to the importing point?

While Mr. Havemeyer's testimony was quite complete and frank with respect to the purely industrial and commercial operations of the Trust, it did not, however, include any account of those very profitable and sometimes rather startling operations in Sugar shares on the Stock Exchange which are commonly regarded as an exhibition of the ability of the organization's Department of Speculation. For information concerning this manifestation of the Trust's energy the inquiring observer must study the course of the stock market in connection with those published utterances, authoritative or otherwise, which cause fluctuations. In the last few weeks this profitable exhibition of cause and effect has been exceptionally interesting.

JAPAN'S TERMS OF PEACE.

It seems hardly necessary to say that nobody who does not enjoy the confidence of the Japanese Ministry can possibly know upon what terms Japan is willing to make peace. It is doubtful if the members of the Japanese Ministry have arrived at an agreement upon these terms which they are prepared to recommend to the Emperor, in whom the ultimate decision rests. There is no necessity for an agreement until a formal and direct application for peace is made by China. Certainly nobody outside the Japanese Cabinet can know what the terms are to be before they are made known to China. Until a conference is had all talk about the terms of peace is mere guesswork.

Upon one point, however, it is clear that Japan will not need to insist. It was the avowed purpose of Bismarck, in the terms he exacted at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, to make France powerless to disturb the peace of Germany for twenty years thereafter. That term is now overpassed, and though both nations have been upon a war footing ever since, and have kept up armaments that have greatly burdened their people, the peace has not yet been broken. The war has shown Japan that it will not be necessary for her to take guarantees upon this point. It will not be in the power of China to do Japan any harm until the Chinese Empire is reconstructed and modernized, and the end of that process is so far off that it does not concern any man now living to make provision in view of it. A nation which is so absolutely helpless for defensive purposes as China has been shown to be is not in the slightest danger of taking the offensive.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION.

The Chamber of Commerce has had a "Committee on Municipal Reform" appointed, whose first duty is to inquire and report whether it is desirable to have the Lexow committee continued next year, with power to investigate "any or all departments of this city, to the end that men who have betrayed their official trusts and prostituted their offices for personal and private gain may be punished for their crimes," &c. One of the chief objects to be gained by continuing the investigation, according to the proposer of the resolution at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, is to keep alive the public interest in municipal reform as an aid to its practical accomplishment. This is unquestionably an important object, and every legitimate means should be used to hold attention to the subject, in order that the efforts to remedy existing evils may be sustained by public sentiment.

There may also be an advantage in conducting such an investigation under an administration known to be in sympathy with its purpose, rather than one that is presumably hostile to it, or at least on the defensive. If the new Mayor should be enabled to put at the head of the municipal departments men who are in no way compromised by existing abuses, and who could have no motive in resisting their exposure, the work of an investigating committee might be made easier and more effective. The men who assumed responsibility for the character of the public service in the future would doubtless be glad to aid in purging it from corruption and wrongdoing for which they were not responsible, and which would be an obstacle to their efforts to improve the service. Under such conditions there might be a wholesome change of motives and methods in conducting investigations. If the aim is to be the establishment of a non-partisan management of municipal business, and the way is made clear for it, the purpose of inquiry might be made less destructive and more constructive—the disclosure of faults in the existing system with a view to applying remedies.

We do not mean to imply that the investigation of the Police Department has been conducted for any partisan end, but it has necessarily been in a great degree an attack upon the Tammany power, which has been held responsible for the gross abuses that have been uncovered. It has been aggressive, persistent, and relentless, and it has, no doubt, been justified by its results. Mr. Goff has gained much credit as counsel for the committee, and he has deserved it all by his resourceful industry and his ingenuity and courage. But such an investigation is necessarily one-sided, and there is some danger of its having an appearance of unfairness. So long as police corruption and blackmail were the subject of inquiry there seemed to be but one side to the case. The facts were so damning, so fully supported, and so in accordance with common knowledge and belief, that there was no general feeling that injustice was likely to be done, because the case was practically all prosecution and no defense.

But a long-continued investigation of the kind is in some danger of producing a reaction, unless it is conducted in a spirit of manifest fairness. If the object is to expose and to overthrow, and if the collecting and arraying of evidence is wholly in the control of the committee's counsel, with no opposing counsel, no cross-examination, and no rebutting testimony, aggressive and relentless methods may come to appear unfair and beget sympathy for those who seem to be persecuted rather than exposed. An intimation of this peril was afforded in the examination of Commissioner Andrews the other day. He had been charged with accepting a bribe for granting an excise license some seven years ago, a charge which he strenuously denied under oath, and which was supported only by very suspicious testimony. Several issues of veracity were raised, but no man clearly remembers the details of what he and others did seven years ago, and the chances of mistaken statement are many. For lack of conclusive evidence of bribery, Mr. Andrews was unexpectedly questioned about financial doings of his own, mostly private, in other matters, and did not make a favorable showing. He may be lax in his business methods, improvident in his own affairs, and derelict in his duty as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, but these were not the subjects of the inquiry and had no bearing on the charge that had been made against him. Only certain incidents that had an unfavorable look were brought out, with no chance for clearing them up, and they were used to produce the impression that, if he did not accept a bribe, he was probably capable of it. There are plenty of indications that that method of inquiry is calculated to produce a reaction and damage the force of the investigation. The purpose should be, not to blacken character and destroy reputation, but to get at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and let it have its full effect.

SOUTHERN ELECTION CONTESTS.

Some curious contests over the results of elections are going on in Southern States. Kolb of Alabama makes no attack upon the laws or the Constitution of the State, but he declares that they were violated by election officers. Consequently, he claims the right to disregard lawful methods and make himself Governor, because he believes he was elected, or would have been elected if there had been no frauds. Gov. Oates, in his inaugural address, very nearly admitted that there had been frauds at the election in August, but he claimed that, if they could all be eliminated, his election would stand. He came perilously near justifying them in certain counties when he said that, if they had been committed, it was attributable to an apprehension of the white people of those counties that they might be "again subjected to flagrant wrongs and humiliations similar to those they endured from 1867 to 1875." It is too late for this kind of plea, and Alabama should look to her election laws and their honest execution.

In South Carolina the "white people" since 1882 have been saving themselves from "flagrant wrongs and humiliations" by means of a registration law, and now Senator Butler is attacking that as unconstitutional, because it in effect restricts the suffrage and makes the other plan of salvation unnecessary. The Constitution of South Carolina declares that "all elections shall be free and open," every inhabitant possessing the prescribed qualifications "shall have equal right to elect officers and be elected to fill public offices," and that "the right of suffrage shall be protected by laws regulating elections." There is in the Constitution no educational or property qualification of the suffrage, and no discrimination on account of race. The Legislature has "protected" the right of suffrage by requiring every voter to have a certificate of registration in his election precinct, which must state his age, occupation, and residence. If he changes his residence or loses his certificate, he must get a new certificate; registration closes four months before the election every year, and nobody is allowed to vote without showing his certificate of registration. The practical effect is said to have been to diminish the vote very largely, and it is on this ground that the law is contested, as a restriction upon the suffrage and a violation of the Constitution.

In Mississippi a third method of escaping "flagrant wrongs and humiliations" has been devised in a restriction of the suffrage by the Constitution itself. It requires a registration four months before the election and the payment of a poll tax, and adds to other qualifications of the suffrage ability to "read any section of the Constitution" of the State, or to "understand the same when read," or to "give a reasonable interpretation thereof." Now come sundry defeated Populist candidates for Congress in Mississippi who claim that this Constitution is unconstitutional, and on that ground they propose to carry their contests to the House of Representatives in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Here we have all forms of contest against elections in the South which were designed to prevent the "flagrant wrongs and humiliations" of unrestricted suffrage. The Mississippi method of defense is certainly the most respectable, and we imagine that it will hold.

MR. HARRIS AND MR. QUAY.

The attitude of Senator Harris and Senator Quay toward the pending Sugar bill deserves attention. At the conference of Democratic Senators on Tuesday (Senator Gorman presiding) Mr. Harris, as acting Chairman of the Committee on Finance and a member of the Committee on Rules, opened the proceedings. We quote from our report of his remarks:

"For one, he was satisfied from the report submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury that it would be unwise to pass the Sugar bill, for the reason that, if it should be passed, there would be less revenue to the Government than was provided by the existing law."

But Mr. Harris knows that the bill, as reported to the Senate, does not cut off that part of the existing law which produces revenue. The Government would lose scarcely anything by repealing the Trust's differential protection of ⅛ of a cent. That differential yields a great deal of revenue to the Trust, but scarcely any to the Treasury. The protective duties on refined sugar brought into the Treasury only $77,000 in 1892, $164,000 in 1893, and $290,000 in 1894. Besides, has Mr. Harris forgotten that he is one of the six Senators who empowered Mr. Blackburn to make his memorable agreement with the leaders of the House?

Mr. Quay has introduced an amendment cutting off this differential of ⅛ of a cent. He says that the Democratic Senators are trying to dodge the issue. But what is Mr. Quay's record on this point? The official reports show that this very differential was carried by his vote. It would not have been in the Senate bill when that bill went to the conference committee if he had not voted for it. He did not "dodge the issue" then, nor did he dodge it in 1890, when, after the Republican Senate committee had reported a differential of 60 cents per hundred for the Trust he offered an amendment increasing this to $1.00 per hundred. The amendment he offers now will mislead no one as to his real attitude toward the Trust. He is for the Trust, every time and always.

But he knows that his Republican associates have undertaken, in behalf of the Trust, to prevent the removal of this differential, and he feels safe in making any such proposition at this time.

Republicans and Democrats ought to unite in cutting off the differential of ⅛ of a cent and the contingent duty of 1-10 of a cent on sugar from bounty-paying countries. The collection of this last-named duty promises to work serious injury to our export trade.

THE PLATT PROBLEM.

The Republicans of this city have justified popular expectation by getting into a violent quarrel. They have fallen out over a detail of organization, an important detail, to be sure, being nothing less than the fundamental principle upon which their machine is built up. Those Republicans who are friends of the Committee of Thirty firmly intend and desire to retain the election-district principle of organization; and to that end they propose to elect Mr. William Brookfield Chairman of the County Committee. Mr. Platt, on the other hand, and sundry of the old Republican "boys" oppose Mr. Brookfield's election, not on personal grounds, but because they wish to discard the election-district plan and return to the Assembly district as the unit of organization. It is alleged, no doubt slanderously, that Mr. Platt prefers the Assembly-district plan because the election-district system stands in the way of efficient boss control of the machine, it being easier to deal with thirty district leaders than with upward of a thousand districts. That sounds reasonable.

Our Republican contemporary, The Press, has just taken up the cudgels for Mr. Platt. It "condemns in emphatic terms the effort now being made to elevate faction above Republicanism, and to use high offices within the party's gift as instruments of personal malice and private revenge"; and it alludes to the services of "loyal Republicans," meaning Platt, in language suffused with apparently genuine feeling. Whereupon our other Republican contemporary, The Mail and Express, chides The Press for favoring "a few recalcitrant, self-seeking Republican politicians in their attempt to nullify the work of the Republican organization," declaring that the "turning down" of William Brookfield as Chairman of the committee "would be a direct betrayal of the people." The Mail and Express closes its article with this admonition: "Let the decision be dictated by our conscience and our patriotism." Allusions to conscience and patriotism in local Republican politics may perhaps recall to scoffing minds Lady Teazle's celebrated remark to Mr. Joseph Surface about honor. Still, it is possible to bring conscience and patriotism as well as intelligence to bear upon machine politics.

For our part, we make no concealment of our opinion that Mr. Platt, and not Mr. Brookfield, should be turned down. Mr. Thomas C. Platt has now reached that time of life when he should take thought about his health. The details of machine politics, whether on the Assembly or on the election district plan, involve much wear and tear of mind; they exhaust the nervous forces. Mr. Platt should spare himself this strain. He must conserve his powers to meet future demands. It would be a grievous disappointment, should he at length realize his cherished ambition of being Secretary of the Treasury, if he were compelled by nervous prostration to give up that great office and come back to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Moreover, we have a suspicion that Mr. Brookfield is, after all, more representative of the present spirit and intentions of the Republican Party in this city.

It is not to be denied that Mr. Platt is under great provocation to make mischief. Our contemporary, The Tribune, has been speaking of him of late in terms that seem to have been deliberately and cruelly intended to give him pain, and the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst pleasantly alludes to him as five kinds of Croker. Mr. Platt is a many-sided man, and one of his surfaces is at present presented to the Committee of Seventy. Generally speaking, there are likely to be differences of opinion between Mr. Platt and the Seventy as to the reform legislation to be undertaken at Albany this Winter. There may be an actual collision between the committee and Mr. Platt. It will shortly become necessary for the Seventy to determine how they are going to handle Platt. He will undoubtedly be a power at Albany. He will control the Senate, and possibly the Assembly. He must be reckoned with. If he should be crushed altogether under the one-hundred-ton roller of public indignation, the Seventy could then work its will at Albany. If Dr. Parkhurst has any well-thought-out plan, it is evidently that by calling Mr. Platt five Crokers he will shame him into an abrupt retirement from political life. We think the Doctor is doomed to disappointment, and possibly his denunciations, like those of The Tribune, may make the Republican boss more ugly and obstinate than ever. Few men are so little disturbed by the loud fish horn of public abuse. It remains to be considered whether the Seventy may not soften the heart of Platt by conferences and frankness and smiles. We are not aware that any reformer has ever offered to take Mr. Platt into partnership. Possibly that is the way he long has sought, and mourned because he found it not. If his heart is not altogether hardened against political righteousness, his emotions would unquestionably be deeply stirred by overtures from the side of good works. If the Seventy should some day hand their cards in a bunch to the office boy at 49 Broadway, they might be surprised and gratified at the number of obstacles to reform legislation which Mr. Platt would find it practicable to remove.

The President, in his message, has approved the proposal to transfer the remainder of the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Hydrographic Office and to the Geological Survey, the former taking what belongs to the coast and the latter what belongs to the interior. That project came to him with the combined recommendations of Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Herbert as one of efficiency and economy. Indeed, the coast survey work, except in Alaska, was all done long ago, except a few stretches on the Gulf and the Pacific seaboard; and these stretches, if the Navy Department should be intrusted with them, would soon be finished. As to the hydrographic work in noting changes from shifting sands or other causes, it is now done by officers of the navy, detailed to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The making and issuing of maps and charts, which is a constant task, could also, of course, be performed by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, which does similar work now. There is a bill now before Congress which provides for the proposed transfer, and there seems no need of longer keeping up a separate bureau for this duty.

THE UNITED PRESS'S NEW ALLY.

From The Newport News of Dec. 3.

Some time since the old "Associated Press" and the United Press became practically one in the business of news gathering and supplying the papers with information from all parts of the world. The organization as it now exists under the name of the United Press is by far the largest and most effective institution of its class which has ever existed in America. As it does not include or provide for all the newspapers in the country, various minor organizations were effected, such as the Western Associated Press, with headquarters at Chicago, the Southern Associated Press, &c. These papers sent news from their several localities to each other through an arrangement provided for that purpose, which under the circumstances was probably the best they could do.

Of course, such uncertain and limited news gathering left the sheets relying upon it at great disadvantage, and it is now announced that the Southern Associated Press has withdrawn, an arrangement having been effected through which the papers composing it will hereafter be supplied by the United Press.

Many of the papers affected by the change express great joy over the new alliance, as it adds immensely to their resources.

The Daily News received telegraphic news from the United Press before its union with the old "Associated Press," and found it highly satisfactory. The association put a special wire into our office and provided a special operator for the reception of the news, which arrangement continues. And it is safe to say that no news agency in the world is more far-reaching and effective than the United Press, which enables us each day and at the earliest possible moment to spread the news from all countries before our readers.

From The Sunday News of Dec. 2.

The United Press, which is the organization serving The News and three-fourths of all the other morning and evening papers in this city and throughout the country, has scored another great victory over the Chicago concern, which has appropriated the name of the now defunct "Associated Press," whose headquarters were in New-York in its lifetime.

For a brief period there was an interchange of news dispatches between the Southern Associated Press and this Chicago organization, but this has been discontinued and the news gathered by the Southern association will hereafter be furnished only to the papers belonging to the United Press.

The Southern Associated Press includes in its membership every paper of any standing in the Southern States, except two at New-Orleans, which two the Chicago persons tried to favor in the hope that they would assist in an attempt to break up the Southern association, of which they were both members.

The Southern Associated Press managers discovered this trickery and they forthwith severed all relations with Chicago, so that the few papers taking the news peddled out from there are cut off entirely from getting any information from the Southern States, excepting such as the two New-Orleans papers and a few insignificant ones may be willing and able to furnish.

The United Press papers, on the other hand, will have the splendid service of the Southern Associated Press in all its fullness exclusively. With its connections absolutely complete in every part of the country, East, West, North, and South, and with Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, and the islands of the seas, covered with its agents, the United Press stands absolutely without a rival.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser of Dec. 5.

All the first-class papers are in the old and original New-York State Associated Press, or in the United Press Association, which covers the whole country. Only second-rate papers are in the wildcat Western so-called "Associated Press," which has proved to be so unreliable that its members of any account are withdrawing from it.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun of Dec. 2.

The new alliance between the Southern Associated Press and the United Press is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the newspaper world. It is generally regarded as a powerful combination, and the odds are on the Southern Association in its fight against the Western Associated Press, by whom it has been badly treated.

From The Florida Times-Union of Dec. 2.

Through recent arrangements perfected by the Southern Associated Press, the Times-Union does now, and will hereafter, present a telegraphic news service hitherto unapproached in the South, and the only service of the kind which can be rendered by any paper in its territory.

James Livingstone Run Over.

James Livingstone, a well-known contractor, who lives at 75 West Ninety-second Street, was knocked down yesterday by a horse driven by Joseph Lane of 100 Spring Street. He received a slight scalp wound, and was taken home.

PIANIST STAVENHAGEN ARRIVES

The Musician Whose Last Master Was the Abbe Liszt to be Heard Here on Wednesday Next.

Bernhard Stavenhagen, the celebrated German pianist, arrived here from Bremen on the Trave yesterday. He is to appear in a concert with Damrosch's Orchestra, in this city, on Wednesday evening next, and at a matinée on the following Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Herr Stavenhagen is a well-developed type of the German. He has a full, cheerful, manly face, beaming with good nature; light-brown eyes, light mustache, hair a shade darker, and nose and mouth which indicate strength of character and great determination. His knowledge of English is sufficient to enable him to converse in that language with but little difficulty. His conversation, in fact is most charming.

He was born in Greiz, Germany, thirty-two years ago. His mother was a fine amateur musician, as has been his sister. His musical talent was early developed, and when seven years of age he was sufficiently proficient to compose for the piano. His entire life has been devoted to the study of music under the best masters and composers. The last of the masters with whom he studied was the Abbé Liszt, with whom he traveled during the last two years of Liszt's life.

While yet a child, Stavenhagen appeared many times in public, but his first professional appearance was made in London in April, 1886, at the time when he was traveling with Liszt. Liszt was his musical godfather, and in introducing him to the British public, as he did, he foretold a great future for the young pianist. That which Liszt foretold has come to pass, and Herr Stravenhagen's name and talent are known and recognized throughout England and the Continent.

Herr Stavenhagen was engaged for the present Winter to perform in the Russian capital, but, owing to the death of the late Czar, he was enabled to obtain a release from his contract and come to this country, as he had long desired to do.

His favorite composer is his old master, Liszt, but he by no means confines himself to his productions, and plays with equal skill the works of Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, and Brahms, with a few of his own compositions, at each concert.

Marcus R. Mayer, who will manage Herr Stavenhagen's tour, has arranged for a series of concerts in all of the large cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Mayer will introduce with Herr Stavenhagen, Jean Girardi, a fifteen-year-old Belgian, whom he declares to be a genius. Girardi is a violoncellist. He is expected to arrive on Saturday next.

The German Plays in Irving Place.

The usual Thursday night change of bill at the Irving Place Theatre brought forward Oscar Blumenthal's witty comedy, "Das Zweite Gesicht," an adaptation of which was acted at Daly's under the title of "Little Miss Million." It is a play of character rather than incident. In the original much greater prominence is given to the relatives of the rich young widow and her aristocratic brother-in-law than to the courtship of the latter's daughter. The rôle of the aristocrat, who at first despises his sister-in-law, and afterward, finding her quite presentable, conceives the happy plan of marrying her, only to be worse discomfited than before, is played with his accustomed skill by Arthur Ziegeling, while the opposite rôle is in the experienced care of Lucie Freisinger. The other characters are suitably distributed, the cast being as follows:

Count Baldwin von Mengers.....Arthur Ziegeling
Dr. Otto Drautheim.....Carl Sick
Max Koberstein.....Julius Strohl
Hans von Malitz.....Rudolf Semus
Hermann Caspari.....Max Haenseler
Noeldicke.....Emil Otto
Jean Krueger.....Jacques Horwitz
Kitty.....Anna Braga
Countess Charlotte von Mengers.Lucie Freisinger
Sidonie.....Bertha Kuhn

GUESTS OF GEN. THOMAS L. JAMES

The Ex-Postmaster General Entertains His Friends at a Dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel—Those Present.

For several years ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James has given a dinner to a number of his friends, and last night, in pursuance of this pleasant custom, he entertained a company of gentlemen at the Murray Hill Hotel. To those who have had the good fortune to be present at one of these dinners it has been one of the pleasantest affairs of the season, and last night's banquet was no exception.

Gen. James's guests were Archbishop Corrigan, Gov. William McKinley of Ohio, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, F. W. Vanderbilt, H. Walter Webb, M. C. D. Borden, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, ex-Senator Warner Miller, the Rev. Dr. Brann, J. Edward Simmons, Commodore A. Van Santvoord, F. D. Tappen, James D. Layng, ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, Samuel Barton, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Brent Good, A. M. Palmer, William T. Cornell, Charles F. James, Charles R. Miller, Henry W. Cannon, Mark A. Hanna, William H. McElroy, E. J. Edwards, Col. William Edwards, and John R. Van Wormer.

The dinner was not only remarkable for the company, but for the excellent menu and the unique decoration of the table. Proprietor Hammond of the Murray Hill Hotel, with the aid of his steward, D. J. Hurley, had provided a feast that would be hard to surpass. The oval table at which the guests sat, and which was presided over by Gen. James, had for a centrepiece a representation of an island around which there circled a speedway, the driveway of which was paved with fine pebbles. Beautiful ferns and ivies were entwined about the old bridge and the grotto. Smilax streamed from the chandeliers and gas fixtures. The menu was:

Lynnhavens.
Celery.
Clear Green Turtle.
Terrapin, Maryland.
Fresh Mushrooms, Parisienne.
Braised Philadelphia Capon aux Marrons, Godard.
Georgia Yams, Browned.
Brussels Sprouts Sautes.
Lalla Rookh.
Canvas Back Duck, Jelly.
Salade Mermillod. Corn Fritters.
Riz a l'Imperatrice.
Assorted Cakes.
Cheese. Café.

After the dinner there were very felicitous speeches by Gen. James, Archbishop Corrigan, Gov. McKinley, Charles Emory Smith, and others.

PRAIRIE FIRES SWEEPING WESTERN TEXAS

Thirteen Counties Burned Over and Heavy Losses Inflicted on Ranges.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 6.—A prairie fire is reported in the extreme western part of Texas and Eastern New-Mexico. The ranges have been totally destroyed, 25,000,000 acres of grass being consumed. The Capital Syndicate Company sustains heavy losses, and a great loss of cattle will certainly follow. The fire has swept over thirteen counties along the western border of the State, and at last reports was still raging.

Presbyterian Records.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A movement is on hand to erect a new, hall and fire-proof library for the Presbyterian Historical Society, which has records, manuscripts, &c., of priceless value, which ought to be preserved, not only in a fire-proof building, but in one commodious enough to permit their classification, so that they may be easily referred to. The Presbyterian Church throughout the country is interested in the undertaking, but Philadelphia Presbyterians will have to take the initiative in the matter. The Church is so strong in numbers that there should be no difficulty in getting abundant means.

REICHSTAG IN A TUMULT

Social Democrats Would Not Respond to Calls for Cheers.

ADVERSE CRITICISM FOR EMPEROR

Invective for the Faithful—Threats of Stricter Inquiries into Cases of Lese Majeste for the Rebels.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The first sitting of the Reichstag in its new building, on the east side of the Koenigsplatz, was held to-day. President von Levetzow delivered a brief address in honor of the completion of the building, concluding his remarks with a call for cheers for the Emperor.

All the members present, with the exception of the Socialists, responded, rising from their seats and cheering heartily. Upon seeing that the Socialists retained their seats, the other members were greatly excited, howling and shouting at the Socialists to get out.

The cries, however, had no effect upon the Social Democratic members, who remained seated. Fully five minutes elapsed before the tumult could be quelled.

The Socialists, during the disorder, retorted, calling the other members rowdies and making use of many other invectives. The bell was rung for order, and President von Levetzow eventually succeeded in his efforts to quiet the angry members.

When order was restored, balloting for Secretaries was begun. The Socialists claimed the right to the third Secretaryship, and nominated for that position Herr Fischer. This nomination was received with many protests from members of the other groups.

Herr von Levetzow sternly censured the Socialists for not responding to the call for cheers for the Emperor.

He said he was sorry he did not possess the means of punishing the members who had remained seated when the cheers were proposed, and declared that their action was unworthy of Germans.

His remarks were received with vociferous applause from all but the Social Democrats.

Herr Singer, the Socialist leader, in reply to the President, said that he would never unite in cheering for a man who told his soldiers that at his command they must fire upon their fellow-citizens.

This declaration, which was drowned by cries of "Turn him out!" was applauded by Singer's followers.

President von Levetzow then declared that he would not allow his Majesty's name to be dragged into the debate, and Singer retorted:

"It is a pity that I have not the means to characterize the attitude of the President."

When the uproar had subsided the House proceeded to debate the Socialist motion to suspend the proceedings against certain Socialist members on charges of lèse majesté, Herr Singer speaking in defense of the motion.

Herr von Manteuffel was heartily cheered when he declared that Herr Singer's scandalous words and the revolting actions of the Social Democrats would result in the House making inquiries into the charges of lèse majesté more strict than ever.

To-day's newspapers comment rather unfavorably on the Emperor's speech from the throne. The Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarck's mouthpiece, says: "The speech is a proof that the Emperor personally directs the Government's policy. Therefore it is immaterial who is the Chancellor."

Eugen Richter's Freisinnige Zeitung says: "If the debate on the Anti-Revolutionary bill end in the dissolution of the Reichstag, it will soon be clear to all that the struggle against the revolution means the restriction of the suffrage to obtain for the Government new taxes without the consent of the people."

The National Liberals will question the Government as to the protection of German sugar interests from the American differential tariff.

The recent appointment of a Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, to succeed Count von Caprivi; other changes in the Ministry, and the proposed anti-Socialist law, give more importance to this session of the Reichstag, or Imperial Diet, than have had the sessions of many years. The Bundesrath, or Federal Council, like the Senate at Washington, represents the States in the Union, but its fifty-eight members are appointed for each session by the sovereigns or separate rulers of those States. Prussia nominates seventeen of them, Bavaria six, Saxony and Würtemberg each four, Baden and Hesse three for each, while the smaller Grand Duchies, Duchies, and Principalities, and the free cities have each one or two direct representatives, with four commissioners, who have no votes, for the imperial provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. This Federal Council, over which the Chancellor presides, exercises a consulting supervision, through its standing committees, over the administrative affairs of the empire; but its Foreign Affairs Committee is mainly formed of representatives of the four kingdoms, namely, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg. The larger assembly of the Reichstag is rather similar to the American House of Representatives, being elected by universal suffrage, with the ballot, for a term of five years. It numbers about 400 Deputies, allotted to the twenty or more different States, according to their population, at the rate of 1 for nearly 125,000 inhabitants. The kingdom of Prussia elects 236 Deputies; Bavaria 48; Saxony, 23, Würtemberg, 17; Baden, 14; Hesse, 9, and the "Reichsland," or Alsace-Lorraine, 15. The total number of registered electors is over 10,000,000.

HENRY HOUSSAYE, ACADEMICIAN.

Well-Deserved Election of One of the Learned Hellenists.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—M. Henry Houssaye, the French historian and critic, was this afternoon elected a member of the Académie Française. Emile Zola, who was also a candidate for membership, did not receive a single vote.

The Académie Française has been irreproachable in its recent elections. After José Maria de Heredia, it has wisely acclaimed Henry Houssaye. He is one of the most learned Hellenists of the present time. He is an artistic writer of French.

He is the son of Arsène Houssaye, who retains, at eighty, in his charmingly-fanciful style, the freshness of his years of youth in the enthusiastic Paris of the Romantiques.

Arsène Houssaye, when his son was born, Feb. 24, 1848, said, "Henry Houssaye's education must be my masterpiece." It is a masterpiece.

The young man was placed under the careful tuition of Philoxène Boyer, who was an incomparable Greek scholar. The pupil knew Greek as soon as he knew French. He wrote at nineteen years of age his "Histoire d'Apelles," the publication of which, in 1867, was a surprise and an artistic triumph. He was, three years later, appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor for bravery in battles of the siege of Paris.

He published, in 1873, his "Histoire d'Alcibiade et de la République Athénienne." from the death of Pericles to the accession of the thirty tyrants; in 1882, "Mémoire sur le Nombre des Citoyens d'Athènes au Cinquième Siècle"; in 1884, "La Loi Agraize à Sparte"; in 1890, "Aspasie, Cléopâtre Theodora," the second study in which was translated and published in New-York by Duprat & Co.; "1814," a history of the French campaign of Napoleon and the fall of the empire; "1815," the sequel, and innumerable essays on art, literature, and military archaeology, many of which have been gathered and published in valuable volumes.

He has given, in descriptions of antique cities and customs, the most vivid reproductions of pagan civilizations; in descriptions of battles, the most impressive pictures of movements of masses of men and of leaders in action; and a little pamphlet, "La Charge," which would alone suffice for his purely literary fame, a work of prose which has the greatness of an epic poem.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

Impatient Appeals of the English and American Committees.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The committee of the Armenian Society in London passed this resolution to-day:

It is the manifest duty of the English Government to propose to the powers international action in behalf of the Armenians under Turkish rule, without waiting for the report of the Commission of Inquiry, which probably never will be made, and in any case will be worthless.

Lord Kimberley, Secretary of the Foreign Office, was the chief guest at a dinner of the Eighty Club this evening. He said in his speech that the Armenian atrocities had excited horror in every civilized country, and this feeling was shared fully by the British Government. Every effort was making to secure an impartial and searching inquiry. The Foreign Office was in active correspondence with its agents near the scene of the massacre, and would not fail to perform its full duty to the country.

The Daily News has this dispatch from its correspondent in Constantinople:

"News from various sources confirms the belief that the first reports of the Armenian massacre were not overdrawn. There is reason to believe that the truth was hidden from the Sultan, who on Nov. 30 requested the United States Minister to send a delegate to accompany the Commission of Inquiry. The Minister communicated with Washington, but the decision of the Washington Government is yet unknown. The Sultan on Dec. 2 requested Gen. Blunt Pasha to go to Bitlis and report directly to the palace. Blunt's health prevented his going, which was regrettable, inasmuch as he would have been a trusty investigator."

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 6.—Bishop Messmer and Mayor J. H. Elmore head a petition to President Cleveland reading, in part; "Thousands of bereaved relatives of the cruelly slaughtered people in Armenia stand with bowed heads and hearts mutely appealing to the world to take up their cause. America as the most enlightened Nation on earth should not hesitate first to respond, and therefore we, the undersigned citizens of Green Bay, Wis., demand you, illustrious head of an illustrious country, to take proper steps to help secure them full, complete reparation for the indignities and losses they have suffered."

CHIEF JUSTICE IDE OF SAMOA.

He Is Not, as Has Been Reported, at Odds with German Officials.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Chief Justice Henry C. Ide of Samoa has sent to a friend in this State a letter received by the former from the German Consul at Samoa, which tends to refute the statements made in a recently published cable dispatch from Samoa to the effect that Justice Ide was at odds with the German authorities. Following is a copy of the letter:

Imperial German Consulate,
Apia, Samoa, Aug. 15, 1894.

Sir:—I have the privilege of thanking your Honor in the name of the Imperial Government for the kind communication of April 23. I discharge myself with pleasure of the duty imposed upon me to inform your Honor that, on the part of the Imperial Government, everything will be done to facilitate the duties of your difficult and responsible position. The Imperial Government is convinced that you administer the office intrusted to you in a wise and dignified manner. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

BIERMANN, Imp. German Consul.

MEXICAN MARTIAL MANNERS.

Marquez and Rocha Offer Their Old Swords and Queretaro Money.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—A special to The Globe-Democrat from the City of Mexico says that the Mexican Government is receiving many patriotic offers of assistance in putting extra troops into the field in case of war with Guatemala. In extraordinary session the Legislature of the State of Queretaro Tuesday voted that its members would draw no salary during the war, should hostilities ensue, and that the amount thus saved be applied to the purpose of war, as the general government may see fit.

Gen. Leonardo Marquez, now residing in Cuba, and who is the only surviving officer of the old imperial forces in the Maximilian occupation, has offered his services to Mexico, notwithstanding his age and infirmities.

Gen. Pablo Rocha of Guanajuato has offered to raise extra forces of mounted rurales and guerillas for frontier service against Guatemala.

FRANCE AGAINST MADAGASCAR.

War Bill Passes the Conservative Senate Overwhelmingly.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Senate to-day passed the Madagascar Appropriation bill by a vote of 267 to 3.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the Senate to-day that the only object of the Madagascar expedition was to civilize the land. This was to be done by virtue of a French protectorate which would be established on the lines followed in Tunis.

M. de Freycinet, President of the committee appointed to consider the appropriation, said that with the assumption of the Madagascar protectorate the period of French colonial expansion should be ended.

ACCIDENTS TO TWO VESSELS.

Steamer Paris Runs Aground in a Fog and Floats in Three Hours.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 6.—The American Line steamer Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York Nov. 28, which arrived here last night, went aground off the dock extension at 9:45 this morning. She was floated without difficulty at 12:15 this afternoon. Her passengers and mails were landed by tenders. The accident occurred during a dense fog.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The repairs to the American ship Southern Cross, Capt. Bailey, from London, Oct. 27, for New-York, which arrived at Gibraltar about Nov. 27, with her steering gear disabled and other damage, will cost £500.

Noisy Socialists in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 6.—The Socialists made an exceptionally aggressive demonstration during the debate on the royal civil list in the Chamber to-day. Their attacks were so bitter that eventually the Conservative Deputies rose in a body and, led by the Premier, drowned the Socialist speeches with cheers for the King. The Socialists replied, "Hurrah for the People." The Conservatives continued to cheer and wave their handkerchiefs until the confusion became hopeless, and the Chamber adjourned.

One of Signor Crispi's Replies.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, to-day replied in the Chamber of Deputies to the interpellation of the Government respecting the Austrian policy toward the Italian districts in the empire. He said that the Italian Government had no power to interfere in the internal affairs of other powers.

BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA

Gen. Zelaya Has Formulated a New Dictatorial Constitution.

MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES APPEALED

Officers of the Mohawk Declined an Invitation to a State Banquet—Reported Illness on the Marblehead.

By the United Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 25.—Somewhat startling news has been received here. It come directly from Nicaragua. The treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua has been quietly ignored by President Zelaya's officials.

Gen. Cabeza, mentioned in these dispatches, has been named Governor of Mosquito, on a salary of $300 per month. His brother has been named Governor of Corn Island, which is just off the coast of Nicaragua. Recently he obtained the concession for a number of years to use the island, it is said, for a coaling station.

In the event of a completed Nicaragua Canal, Corn Island will have an immense value as a coaling station. Owing to its strategical situation, it will practically command the Atlantic entrance to the canal. The Governor obtained this remarkable concession directly from President Zelaya while Governor of the island.

Gen. Cabeza, in taking his new official position as Governor of the Mosquito territory, gave a state banquet. He issued formal invitations to the officers of her Majesty's steamer Mohawk and to the officers of the United States cruiser Marblehead. The officers of the Mohawk promptly declined, while the officers of the Marblehead accepted and were saluted with twenty-one guns.

A recent steamer from Central America brings news of an amnesty to all except those under suspicion of having taken part in the late unheaval. All others may return to the Mosquito territory.

The United States cruiser Columbia, Capt. Sumner, is still here.

Last evening the United States cruiser Marblehead arrived, direct from the Mosquito Coast, Capt. O'Neill in command. Your correspondent is reliably informed that there is sickness on board, which is said to be yellow fever. If so, she will have to run for cold weather.

A report obtains that the Mohawk, recently reprovisioned on the coast of Central America, may be expected here any day. Unless she has sickness on board, this seems strange.

Prince (Chief) Clarence, in connection with whom so much stir is made, remains here. He is recognized as an official personage of marked importance. Occasionally he may be seen on a bicycle, wearing his sword and a suit made up of blue serge pants, white tunic, military coat, and white helmet. He is a quiet young man, almost boyish in appearance and manner.

The seizure of the properties of the Moravian missionaries in the Mosquito Reserve by President Zelaya's deputies will lead to serious complications between Great Britain and Nicaragua. The case of the Moravians has been duly submitted to the Government of her Britannic Majesty with all the facts, such as the attempt of the Nicaraguans to sell the valuable properties of the missionaries. The Moravian mission is a large and influential one. A Bishop and nearly thirty clergymen have conducted it among the Mosquito and Sarna Indians. At the time they purchased their extensive holdings from the Government of Mosquito it was with the full approval of Great Britain. The deeds were duly registered in London. Great Britain, it is reported, has promised them protection and full redress.

Gen. Cabeza's decretes, or decrees, in the Mosquito Reserve—when inconsistent with the treaty of Managua—have been refused recognition by Great Britain. Gen. Barrios, the Nicaraguan Minister to England, specially appointed by his Government, was so informed in London.

Nicaragua is practically under a Dictatorship. Under the new Constitution formulated by Gen. Zelaya, the President, any one denounced to the Government of Nicaragua as unfriendly may be fined $50,000, or have his property confiscated.

Gen. Zelaya's history is well known. He is a soldier of fortune. A few years ago he was a private in the Nicaraguan Army.

Mr. Edwin F. Hatch, late Acting British Consul at Bluefields, will have a large claim for personal losses.

Nicaragua must account to Great Britain for having deprived Mr. Herbert F. Bingham, Consul at Greytown, of his exequatur.

PROSPECT OF PEACE IN ASIA.

Chinese Foreign Board Will Send a Negotiator to Japan's Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It is reported late this evening that Ministers Denby and Dun have cleared the way for peace negotiations between China and Japan, and that the Chinese Foreign Board is about to send to Tokio an Ambassador fully authorized to treat for a cessation of hostilities.

JAPANESE MARCH IN MANCHURIA

Corean Government Breaks Its Promise Made to Count Inonye.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Tokio correspondent of the Central News says:

"The movements of Field Marshal Yamagata's divisions of the first army, now on the march through Manchuria, indicate that he intends to effect a junction with the second army, instead of advancing upon Moukden. Having cleared the army's route of Chinese troops, Gen. Achimi's brigade has rejoined the main army. The Field Marshal's headquarters are still at Chin-Lien.

"The vessels seized by the Japanese at Port Arthur are a torpedo boat, two merchant coasters, and a small cruiser which was building there.

"The Corean Government has broken its promise to follow the advice of Count Inonye, the Japanese Minister at Seoul, regarding internal reforms. After appearing to comply with Count Inonye's suggestions, the Government sent secret messages through the country for the purpose of exciting risings among the natives. Count Inonye thereupon informed the Corean Foreign Office that the advice he had previously presented had been revoked, and caused to be recalled the troops that had been sent to suppress the uprisings. The discovery of the underhand dealings on the part of the authorities has caused disturbances at the palace. The Minister of the Interior has tendered his resignation."

The New Treaty with Japan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The new treaty with Japan, negotiated by Secretary of State Gresham, was sent to the Senate this afternoon by the President. It was accompanied by a long letter from the Secretary of State showing the importance of the convention and urging its ratification by the Senate.

Prince of Wales Has Returned.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have returned to London from St. Petersburg, where they attended the funeral of the Czar Alexander III. and the wedding of Emperor Nicholas. They reached the Charing Cross Station at 12.30 this afternoon, and received an enthusiastic greeting from aristocrats, military officials, and clubmen, headed by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Prince shook hands heartily with several persons. His appearance indicates that his health is good.

FOREIGNERS AT DELAGOA BAY.

Anti-Portuguese Excitement at the Treatment of McIntosh.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The last mail from Delagoa Bay gives a few additional details of the case of James McIntosh, the United States Consular Agent at Lorenzo Marquez, who was imprisoned for shooting a native. The treatment of McIntosh is said to have roused a strong anti-Portuguese feeling among the foreigners of the region. Not only was bail for McIntosh refused for a long time, but his son was bullied by the Portuguese officials and was slashed in the cheek with a sabre by a Portuguese policeman.

STRIKE OF THE SILK WEAVERS

Lyons Has Found that the Tariff Diverted Trade to Milan.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—An extensive strike has been begun by the silk weavers of Lyons, most of whom have quitted their work.

The silk makers of Lyons have suffered from the commercial war of France with Italy so severely that a petition was recently addressed by the business men of the town to the Chamber of Deputies, praying for a reform of the "protective" tariff, which had diverted the silk trade from Lyons to Milan.

English Cable to Reach Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Hastings of the Hawaiian Legation was at the Capitol for a short time in conversation with Senator Morgan to-day. He said that the English are progressing with their project of laying a cable from British Columbia to their colonies in New-Zealand, and that the cable will doubtless touch the Sandwich Islands. The people would greatly prefer that the cable be connected with the United States, as it is there that their greatest interest lies, but there being no evidence of intention on the part of Americans to engage in such an enterprise, the English line will be used. Of course, no exclusive right to land the cable on Hawaiian soil will be granted.

MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS HIS GUESTS

A Dinner Given at the Home of A. C. Bernheim, the Banker.

There were a number of prominent citizens of New-York present at the dinner given Wednesday night by A. C. Bernheim, the banker, at his house, 12 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mayor-elect Strong was regretting yesterday that his illness had kept him from joining the company. It was purely a social affair.

Among those present were Carl Schurz, ex-Secretary of the Interior; ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, President Seth Low of Columbia College, Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey; Charles S. Smith of the Chamber of Commerce, Charles R. Miller, Joseph Larocque, Recorder-elect John W. Goff, C. C. Beaman, Gustav H. Schwab, Jacob H. Schiff, Allan C. Bakewell, John Claflin, J. Kennedy Tod, Isaac Rosenwald, Simon Sterne, George L. Rives, and Isaac Stern.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

William H. Williams.

William H. Williams of Nyack, the only survivor in Rockland County of the Mexican war, died at his home Wednesday night.

Mr. Williams was born in Brooklyn in 1830. His father was a Corsican, and his grandfather many years ago was beheaded in Corsica for a political offense. In 1846 Mr. Williams enlisted in Company A of Col. Stevenson's regiment, New-York Volunteers, and served during the whole Mexican war, although a minor when he enlisted. He afterward went to California during the gold fever, and it was his boast that he brought the first $2,000 in gold dust to New-York City. He was in California during the fiercest Indian battles there, and participated in some of them. Latterly he had lived a retired life with his wife and family in Nyack.

George H. Lincoln.

George H. Lincoln, formerly the broker for the Standard Oil Company in case oil, died yesterday at Eaton Rapids, Mich., after a long illness. He came here from Boston in 1866, having served in the rebellion, and entered the house of Reynolds, Pratt & Co. Afterward he was engaged with the Devoe Manufacturing Company, and with Jabez A. Bostwick.

Mr. Lincoln began business for himself as a petroleum broker about 1870, and built up an active export trade to the East. He was a member of the Stock and Produce Exchanges and of the Union League Club. His office was at 23 Beaver Street. Ill health forced him out of business a year ago.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Zipp, who was well known to the brewers of Brooklyn, died at his home, in Seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, from an illness resulting from a severe attack of the grip three years ago. He was thirty-four years old last Monday. He was a member of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, the Elks, the Royal Arcanum, and the Freemasons. He leaves a wife and one child.

—Egbert S. Lewis, a former editor of The Northport (L. I.) Journal, died at his home, in Northport, yesterday, of consumption. After Mr. Lewis sold The Journal he was sailing master on several well-known yachts. In the Fall of 1892 he edited and published a monthly publication known as Modern Yachts and Yachting, but was forced to retire the following year on account of ill health.

—John R. Hathaway, one of th pioneer newspaper men of Norfolk, Va., is dead, aged seventy-four years. He founded The Norfolk Daybook in 1855, and served in the Union Army during the war. During Mr. Cleveland's first Administration he held a position in the Government Printing Office at Washington.

—Mark Robert Harrison, the artist, died at his home in Fond du Lac, Wis., yesterday morning. He was in his seventy-sixth year. He was born at Hovingham, Yorkshire, England. Mr. Harrison, in 1843, painted the "Death of Abel," which attracted much attention in this country and Europe.

—Capt. John Pridgeon, one of the best-known vessel owners on the lakes, died in Detroit yesterday. Capt. Pridgeon was about seventy years old, and had been engaged in the vessel business for more than thirty years.

—Capt. Daniel T. Evans, one of the oldest Chesapeake Bay pilots, died yesterday of paralysis on the steamer Pilot, en route from Fort Monroe to Baltimore. He had guided vessels over Chesapeake Bay for fifty years.

A Rod in Pickle for the A. P.

The Chicago news-gathering organization styling itself the Associated Press is the defendant in one suit for libel involving $100,000, and it is likely to find business for its lawyers in another suit to recover damages for the dissemination of false reports concerning a newspaper's credit. It sent out a report last Monday night to the effect that The Morning Journal of this city had suspended publication. Mr. J. I. C. Clarke, the editor of The Journal, rubbed his eyes with astonishment when he came down to his office in The Tribune Building on Tuesday and learned that such a report was in circulation. He prints a statement to-day which bodes ill for the Associated Press. In it he says: "The Morning Journal reserves to itself the right to seek further vindication, and meanwhile warns all newspapers against copying or using the false statement of the Associated Press, given above. Under the law its promulgators here are liable to indictment and punishment as guilty of a misdemeanor."

RECEPTION TO MR. MORTON

The Union League Club Filled With His Party Friends.

THE SPEECHES OF CONGRATULATION

Letter of Regret from Mayor-Elect Strong—Supper Table Decorations as Reminders of the Election.

Gov.-elect Morton shook hands with about 800 members of the Union League Club at a reception tendered him by that organization last night. He had the glory all to himself, for Mayor-elect Strong could not be present.

The reception was held at the club house, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, which was ablaze with brilliant lights both without and within. It was an event for which much preparation had been made, and it was carried out on a scale which might properly be the beginning of an administration heralded all over the State as one which promised to be of unusual social brilliance.

Mayor-elect Strong was to have shared with Mr. Morton the honor, but he was unable to be present. Mr. Strong has been wined and dined so generously by his enthusiastic admirers that it, with a cold, was too much for him, and he was obliged to remain at home, much to the regret of all. Mr. Strong sent a note to Gen. Horace Porter, the President of the Club, saying:

"You can but know how sincerely I regret my inability to be with you this evening to enjoy the honor the club has so graciously tendered Governor-elect Morton and myself.

"The Governor-elect you have with you. He has fairly won his honors, both in the Diplomatic Service and as Vice President of the United States. He is entitled to all the honors you can bestow upon him. My absence will not be missed, and my honors are yet to be won; and if at the end of my three years' term as Mayor of New-York City I shall then command the respect of those who placed me there, I shall not have lived in vain."

The reception was a notable one in some particulars. There were more members of the club present than usually turn out at social functions of the organization, and in addition there were many distinguished guests, among them Gov. McKinley, who came late; ex-Gov. Merriam, ex-Secretary Elkins, and ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, who was the last Republican before Mr. Morton to be elected Governor of this State.

There was a sprinkling of army and navy officers in just enough of their gold lace and epaulets to make an agreeable variety in the throng of black and white. There were also many members of the Committee of Seventy, so that, although the guest of the evening was a Republican, elected on a Republican platform, the affair of last night had a bit of non-partisanship in it.

Many well-known men, who had been invited, were not there, being detained by various non-partisan and non-political reasons. Ex-Senator Platt was one of the absentees. He had a dinner engagement elsewhere, which he made about three weeks ago, before it was known on just what date the Union League would do honor to Mr. Morton.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who was to have graced the reception, being an ex-President of the club, was at the St. Nicholas dinner, and did not reach the club until a late hour.

The Reception Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Thomas C. Acton, Mortimer C. Addoms, Daniel F. Appleton, George F. Baker, Edward T. Bartlett, C. C. Beaman, George Blagden, James A. Blanchard, Cornelius N. Bliss, George Bliss, Matthew C. D. Borden, Cephas Brainerd, Benjamin Brewster, Isaac H. Bromley, William Brookfield, Albert F. Brown, Frederick T. Brown, Adriance J. Busa, Joseph Bushnell, Richard Butler, Le Grand B. Cannon, H. W. Cannon, Joseph H. Choate, John Proctor Clarke, Charles H. T. Collis, Marbell W. Cooper, Alonzo B. Cornell, Rufus B. Cowing, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Chauncey M. Depew, Grenville M. Dodge, William Dowd, Edwin Einstein, Joel B. Erhardt, Sigourney W. Fay, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Emerson Foote, Charles B. Fosdick, Robert M. Galloway, James A. Garland, Joseph E. Gay, Fred D. Grant, Charles E. Gregory, William S. Hawk, Charles R. Hickox, E. B. Hinsdale, H. E. Howland, Thomas H. Hubbard, Charles H. Isham, and Brayton Ives.

Thomas L. James, Augustus D. Juilliard, Woodbury Langdon, Charles Lanier, George W. Lyon, Anson G. McCook, Warner Miller, Seth M. Milliken, Edward Mitchell, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas M. North, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Edward H. Perkins, Jr., James Phillips, Jr., William L. Pomeroy, Edward A. Quintard, James C. Reed, James M. Requa, John H. Rhoades, William Q. Riddle, Daniel G. Rollins, D. B. St. John Roosa, Elihu Root, Horace Russell, Thomas Rutter, George H. Sargent, George H. Sharpe, George R. Sheldon, John Sloane, William D. Sloane, Joseph J. Slocum, Charles Stewart Smith, William H. Smith, John A. Stewart, Frederick D. Tappen, Samuel Thomas, H. Thompson, Benjamin F. Tracy, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred Van Santvoord, John R. Van Wormer, Frederic C. Wagner, Salem H. Wales, Henry C. Ward, William A. Webb, Charles E. Whitehead, Alfred R. Whitney, Locke W. Winchester, Thomas H. Wood, and Lorenzo G. Woodhouse.

Some of the Guests.

All members of the Committee of Seventy were invited as guests. Most of them were present. Among the absentees were several of the Hebrew faith, who did not feel that they would find themselves in a sympathetic atmosphere.

All the members of the Lexow Committee were invited, but Senators Bradley and Robertson were the sole representatives of that body.

From the army and navy they were Commodore Montgomery Sicard and staff, Admiral R. W. Meade, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. Fred Rodgers, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, and staff.

Other well-known men invited were Thomas B. Reed, William McKinley, Thomas C. Platt, R. C. Shannon, ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam, Mark M. Hanna, Charles Emory Smith, H. G. Burleigh, C. W. Hackett, E. B. Harper, Albert Haight, John W. Goff, George West, Frank D. Robison, John W. Vrooman.

The clubhouse was like a beacon, or a bonfire in Fifth Avenue. Up and down the wall of the building on the side fronting the avenue, hundreds of red, white, and blue electric lights glowed from dark until midnight. They ran up in shining lines to the apex of the roof, and from a distance the brownstone wall looked like a sheet of varicolored flame. The reception was to begin at 9 o'clock. Before that time some hundreds of the members were there, and the big house from top to bottom presented a lively picture.

It was elaborately decorated with flags and flowers. On the main staircase evergreen and bunting was twined, and at the very entrance of the stairs were big stands of flags that almost concealed the entrance to the rooms above. At every turn there were other flags, and in all the corners were palms and other plants.

The house was alive from the main corridor to the further corner of the smoking room when Governor-elect Morton reached it. It was then a little before 10 o'clock. Gen. Anson G. McCook, who managed Col. Strong's campaign, escorted Mr. Morton to the club, and as he entered, the orchestra began to play "Hail to the Chief," and everybody in the corridor cheered.

Cornelius N. Bliss escorted Mr. Morton up the main stairs. The Governor-elect bowed to many acquaintances and disappeared behind a flag. Mr. Bliss took him at once to the assembly room, and there met Gen. Horace Porter, the President of the club. They advanced to the further side of the room, and stood just beneath a decorative piece in which, in electric lights, the word "Welcome" burned.

Gen. Porter introduced the party, and all filed through the room—all but three. There were three members of the club who went to a little room on the third floor before Mr. Morton came, where two began a game of chess, while the third looked on. They were white-haired, thoughtful men, and the reception was half over before they had ended the game or had thought of it.

When ex-Gov. Cornell approached Mr. Morton, he grasped his hand, and, leaning over, said: "Governor, I congratulate you. I know how it is myself."

Many in the line were old acquaintances of Mr. Morton. They came up by twos and threes, locking arms, and informally put their arms on Mr. Morton's shoulders, whispered in his ears, and then burst into a laugh. There were many of these jolly groups. All had shaken hands by 11 o'clock, and the party went up to supper, which was served on the two upper floors.

Novelties at the Supper Tables.

Gov. McKinley, Dr. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, and one or two others reached the clubhouse just in time for this part of the festivities.

The tables were works of art, as, in addition to the customary floral decorations and fancy dishes, there were set pieces and other ornaments that attracted much attention.

At the right of the President's seat was the Tammany Tiger in sugar. The Tiger was lying down, with its head turned toward Dr. Parkhurst, also in sugar. The animal seemed to be resting upon its back feet and trying to spring from its recumbent position. Its mouth was open, and its teeth gnashing. Dr. Parkhurst was driving a spear into the Tiger's heart.

To the left of the President's plate was another set piece in sugar—Tammany Hall in ruins and falling piecemeal away.

Ice-cream plates were dispensed with, and in their stead a policeman in porcelain, designed by Steward Mehler, was used. The policeman was fat, his helmet was on the back of his head, while his legs were crocked and turned in. In his right hand he held his club, while in the left, which was kept close to the body and was doubled at the elbow, and again at the palm, a gold coin was resting. There was a look of apparent self-satisfaction depicted on his countenance.

Two dishes, containing fancy hams, were on the table. The first held two, both marked "Levi P. Morton." The second also held two, one of which was marked "W. L. Strong," and the other "Dr. Parkhurst." There was no ham for John W. Goff.

The management of the affair was left in the hands of Thomas B. Clarke, Edward W. Dewey, and Warren M. Healey, who comprised the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. Morton, Gen. Porter, Gov. McKinley, Joseph H. Choate, William B. Hornblower, J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, and Dr. Depew made an interesting group at the head of the table.

There was fun at the after-dinner speeches. It had been intended to have none, and it was so announced, but all at once about a hundred dignified members of the club waved their napkins and set up the cry, "Choate!" "Choate!" "Choate!"

Choate Yields to Depew.

Joseph H. Choate at length arose and simply said he would yield the way "to that champion gas machine, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew."

This brought a roar from everybody, and Dr. Depew roared as much as any one. He responded, of course.

He declared that Mr. Morton had offered him a place on his staff, for the Governor had thought he needed a title and gold lace.

"I am here to express my delight that Mr. Morton is elected," he said. "The idea of 150,000 Republican majority in this State! The idea of 2,000 Democratic plurality in this city! The idea of a gouty Yankee from the Western Reserve being Mayor! The idea of anybody from Ohio having the gout, any way! There is nothing in Ohio to produce gout. If Gov. McKinley catches it while he is here, his Presidential boom is 'busted.' A man with the gout can never be President of these United States. I am going to the next Presidential Convention, and while I do not now commit myself to McKinley, I'm going to vote for him if I think then that he's going to get the nomination.

"Mr. Morton's success lies in the fact that he doesn't say anything. While we are all climbing the pole for the persimmon, this silent man comes up and takes it. Hereafter I think we'll all join the Morton 'still-hunt brigade.'"

Dr. Depew closed his talk with this declaration: "We are all for Morton and McKinley."

When Dr. Depew sat down there were cries for McKinley, and at length Mr. Morton arose and, amid loud cheers, introduced the Ohio Governor.

Gov. McKinley spoke in flattering terms of Mr. Morton as the man who seemed to have gotten every office he had not tried to get.

"It is surprizing how many hearts are now aching because they did not take the nomination for Governor," said Gov. McKinley. "Mr. Morton did not want it, but he took it and was elected. Now some of the others are sorry they did not dare to take it."

Gov. McKinley was greeted with cheers as he sat down. There were other informal speeches, and the festivities were kept up until well into the morning.

DID NOT ATTEND THE DINNER.

Hebrews on the Committee of Seventy Declined the Invitation.

Twelve members of the Committee of Seventy, who are Hebrews, sent regrets to the committee of the Union League Club, which had invited them, with their associates in the Seventy, to attend the reception to Governor-elect Morton and Mayor-elect Strong last night.

The Hebrews who are members of the Seventy are Max J. Lissauer, Jacob H. Schiff, Simon Sterne, James Speyer, Isaac H. Klein, Julius Sternbergh, Julius J. Frank, E. W. Bloomingdale, A. C. Bernheim, Dr. A. Jacobi, Henry Rice, and Prof. E. R. A. Seligman.

Mr. Lissauer told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that no concerted action had been taken by the gentlemen named. Speaking for himself, he had felt that he did not care to go to the Union League in view of the action that club had taken in refusing membership to one of his faith. He was referring to Theodore Seligman, who was blackballed by the club a year and a half ago. Mr. Lissauer said that he and his associates had worked as hard as they could for the election of Mr. Strong. That they did not attend a reception intended as, in part, a compliment to him was another matter entirely.

Miss Annie Clark May Live.

Miss Annie Clark, who is supposed to have jumped in front of an elevated railroad train Wednesday night, is still alive at Roosevelt Hospital. Although both legs were amputated and the physicians at first did not expect her to live until yesterday, Miss Clark's extraordinary constitution, it is now thought at the hospital, will save her life.

FACTORS IN GOOD GOVERNMENT

Second of a Series of Conferences to Discuss Municipal Affairs—Leighton Williams and Others Speak.

The second of a series of conferences of those interested in good municipal government was held last night in the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, under the management of the Nineteenth Assembly District division of the City Vigilance League.

Prof. G. M. Cumming of the Columbia College Law School, presided. The general subject under discussion was "The New Social Spirit."

Leighton Williams, President of the Christian Workingmen's Institute, made "The People's Gospel" the basis of an exhaustive exposition of his views on the honest conduct of city affairs in the interest of citizens.

"There is," he said, "a danger that the victory of Nov. 6 will be used as a partisan victory, which would tend greatly to destroy its moral quality. Any movement that is in any way a class movement would narrow its power to do general good.

"Municipal Government must proceed from the people of the municipality, not from people outside of it, nor from a portion of those within it, but from all the citizens. The well-being of the people, the protection of property, the comfort and ease of the taxpayers form the end of municipal government. It is not merely a police duty.

"The people's gospel would seek the salvation of all classes of the community, especially of those known as defective, destitute, and delinquent. It would break down all racial and religious antipathies. Its methods must be the proclamation of the true principles of social well-being, and an outspoken and vigorous protest against all social injustices."

The Rev. Father Doyle of the congregation of St. Paul delivered a discourse on "The Need of a Deeper Religious Sense," and in the course of his remarks advocated the awakening of a spirit of Christian unity. He said:

"It would be well in these times to more than emphasize what is common between us. The religion that cannot ameliorate the condition of humanity is not one to commend itself to our notice.

"The wealthy are drifting further and further from the poor. The

AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE

Lord Dunraven's Conditions Received by Cable.

ABOUT THE SAME AS THE LAST

The Cup Committee will Meet To-Day to Consider Its Terms—Speedy Reply to be Made to the Written Challenge.

The news that a cable message had been received from the Royal Yacht Squadron, together with the United Press cable on the authority of Lord Dunraven that a challenge had been sent for the America's Cup, as printed in yesterday's New-York Times, started yachtsmen talking yesterday. It was the first positive information that many members of the New-York Yacht Club received on the subject, and they were very much pleased with the news.

In order to prove the truth of The New-York Times's story, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New-York Yacht Club cabled to Secretary Richard Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadron, asking that if a challenge had been sent he transmit it by cable to the New-York Yacht Club. The challenge by cable was received in the afternoon, and a meeting of the Cup Committee has been called for this afternoon, at James D. Smith's office, in Broad Street. The challenge will then be considered, and when the original document arrives the committee will be able to reply at once.

The challenge was mailed last Sunday, and will come on the steamship Teutonic, that left Liverpool Wednesday. It will not be in the hands of the Cup Committee until next Wednesday.

H. Maitland Kersey was also notified that a challenge was on the way, and he says the challenge is precisely the same as the challenge made for the Valkyrie, with the addition of a clause regarding measuring the yachts with their crews on board. The Valkyrie challenge gave the name and owner of the yacht, the rig, and the length on the water line. It stipulated that any excess over the estimated length on the load water line of the challenging vessel should count double in calculating time allowance, but the challenging vessel was not to exceed such estimated length by more than 2 per cent. This stipulation was also made regarding the yacht selected to defend the cup, but did not apply to any boat existing or under construction on the day the challenge was made.

There were to be five races, the first, third, and fifth fifteen miles to windward and return, and the second and fourth over a triangular course of thirty miles, the first leg, if possible, to windward. One day was to intervene between each race, and the start of each race was to be from Sandy Hook Lightship or a point further out to sea, so that the yachts should not sail in shoal water. Then there was the clause that stipulated that if the cup were won by the Valkyrie, it should be held subject to challenge on precisely similar terms.

This last clause the Cup Committee objects to, and it may be the cause of there being no race. A prominent yachtsman yesterday said: "I cannot understand the cause of the New-York Yacht Club's objection to this clause. If it was insisting on its insertion, and the English were objecting, then one could understand, but it seems to me that its insertion protects the American yachtsmen and insures that the concessions made to Lord Dunraven are theirs by right, if they want to challenge. If the clause is left out, the British can hold the challenger strictly to the deed of gift."

As soon as the challenge is received, a meeting of the members of the New-York Yacht Club will be called. The Cup Committee will make its report, and it will be definitely known whether or not there will be a race for the America's Cup next year.

HARVEY BILLINGS'S NEW YAWL.

To Start in a Few Weeks for a Cruise in Florida Waters.

The yawl that J. F. Mumm has been building for Harvey Billings has been launched, and will be ready for a trip to Florida waters in about a month. The hull of the boat was finished in five weeks from the time her keel was laid. The yacht was designed by H. C. Wintringnam. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 52 feet; length on the water line, 38 feet; extreme beam, 14 feet; draught, 18 inches.

The yawl has a moderate sail plan, and is to be fitted up very comfortably. A Wing gasoline engine has been put in for use when becalmed or when battling with head winds. She has a cabin trunk that gives about six feet of head room in the saloon and staterooms.

Below deck forward is a forecastle, which is light and roomy. Aft of this on the port side is the galley. Then comes the saloon. This extends the full breadth of the boat. There are transoms on each side, which can be made into berths, with lockers underneath. In the stern are two good-sized staterooms.

Mr. Billings intends to cruise in the boat during the Winter.

Roach to Build a Steam Yacht.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 6.—John B. Roach, the shipbuilder, has signed a contract to build a handsome 138-foot steel steam yacht. The vessel was contracted for by Gardner & Cox of New-York, designers and builders. The yacht will be luxuriously finished throughout. The name of the owner is withheld.

New Yachts Ordered.

Designer A. Cary Smith is one of the busiest yacht designers in the city. He has an order for a 70-foot schooner, a 100-foot steel steamer, two catboats, and a pilot boat. The schooner is for a racing yachtsman, and he confidently expectes that she will beat everything in her class. She is to be up to date in every particular. One 18-foot catboat is for F. S. Douglass and a 21-foot catboat is for John M. Dickinson. Both will be raced.

The pilot boat is for Capt. T. B. Laserre of Fernandina, Fla. Her dimensions are 93 feet over all, 72 feet on the water line, 20 feet beam, and 10 feet 10 inches draught. She will be a keel craft and built of wood at Fernandina.

Welch Defeats Dando.

RIVERTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The eleventh shoot for the Riverton Challenge Plate was commenced on the Riverton (N. J.) grounds this morning. The contestants were R. A. Welch and Thomas Dando, the cracks of the club. The day was a hard one, as the light, on account of the haze, was very much against good work. Dando had bad luck from the very start, getting hard birds. Both missed badly through the first twenty-five, Welch ending with a lead of two. In the second quarter Dando missed twelve of the twenty-five. At fifty the score stood: Welch, 39; Dando, 29. The third quarter was much the same, Dando missing frequently, while Welch lost four together. At seventy-five the score stood: Welch, 59; Dando, 45. The final score at the end of the hundred birds was: Welch, 79; Dando, 63.

Williams Captain of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Carl S. Williams was to-day unanimously elected Captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team for next year. Williams played quarter back on this year's team and was substitute quarter back on last year's team. He is twenty-one years old and a member of the medical class of '97. The position of Captain was first tendered ex-Capt. Knipe, but he declined it, as he will not return to college next year for a post graduate course.

EASTERN LEAGUE COMPLETE.

Toronto, Scranton, and Rochester Complete the Circuit.

The representatives of the Eastern League baseball clubs met again yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The most important business that occupied their attention was deciding upon towns that should be admitted to complete the circuit. There were two applications for the Toronto franchise, A. C. Buckenberger and A. Devoy and Peter Ryan and Charles Maddock. The last two named were successful. Scranton was given the Troy franchise, and Rochester was the other town selected to complete the circuit. As so many clubs were anxious and some made such a strong bid, particularly Newark and Bridgeport, the advisability of making it a ten-club league was discussed and referred to the Committee on Circuit.

President P. T. Powers was given power to secure umpires at a higher rate of salary. Last season each umpire was paid $225 a month and had to pay his own expenses.

The following committees were appointed: Committee on Revision of the Constitution—C. H. Morton of Buffalo, E. T. Bogert of Wilkesbarre, and W. L. Betts of Scranton. Committee on Circuit—T. Burns, Springfield; George M. Kuntsche, Syracuse, and President P. T. Powers. President Powers stated that the work of making up the schedule was too much for him, so C. H. Morton of Buffalo, and E. A. Johnson of Providence are to assist in the work.

The Directors elected were James Franklyn, Buffalo; George M. Kuntsche, Syracuse; W. H. Draper, Providence, and E. F. Bogert, Wilkesbarre. P. T. Powers was re-elected President, Secretary, and Treasurer at an increased salary. He was highly praised for his efficient work in the past.

It was decided to remain in Class B. Under this rule each club must pay $75 to the National League treasury for the protection of its players, and the National League must pay $500 for every player drawn from the Eastern League.

A BIT OF BLUE CHALK.

It Stirs Up a Wordy War Between Cushion Carrom Billiard Players.

A little block of blue chalk used by billiard players abroad, and by those in this country when they can get it, caused a lively display of temper at Maurice Daly's billiard room last evening.

It was the fourth night of the cushion-carrom billiard match between Edward Fournie of Paris and Thomas J. Gallagher of Chicago. At the end of Wednesday night's play Gallagher had scored 500 points and Fournie 451, leaving the American 49 points in the lead. Up to the end of the play on that evening both men had used the bit of blue cue chalk in the most amicable fashion. It is supposed to be the only piece of chalk of the kind east of Chicago, where both Ives and Schaefer are using it in their match. It is of Italian make, and is said to be a surer preventive of mis-cues than any other kind manufactured. At least all the professionals claim this to be the case.

Fournie was much cut up by the lead that Gallagher had gained on him. He also learned that Gallagher had lost the bit of the prized chalk that he possessed. So Fournie announced that hereafter he would use his own chalk and let Gallagher use the common white sort that is furnished in all billiard rooms. So the play began with Gallagher handicapped by the color of his chalk.

Gallagher opened the evening's play with a run of 8, and ended it with a miscue. The Frenchman made 3 and shoved his prized blue chalk into his trousers pocket. Gallagher piled up 8 more carroms with a white-chalked tip, and then missed, and Fournii put 4 to the credit of the blue chalk.

Still using his modicum of white chalk, Gallagher pulled 12 billiards together in the third inning by open table play. Then, after Fournii and Gallagher had both missed, the Frenchman worked the blue-chalked cue for 18 billiards, all made in the lower left-hand corner by extremely clever rail play.

From that on the game went very tamely up to the sixteenth inning, when Gallagher ran 11, following with two runs of 5 each in the next two innings, the score then being Gallagher 76 and Fournii 39. The latter then did some of the cleverest playing in the game. Beginning with a long draw, he got the balls together in the lower left-hand corner. There he toyed with them, coaxed them, made massé shots and bank shots, all in the corner, until he had scored 31. Then the balls broke, and a long shot around the table was necessary to bring them together. The blue chalk came into play, and after a liberal application, the shot was made and welcomed with a round of applause.

There was more applause when the thirty-eighth shot was made, and the best man of the match scored. Fournii kept up the blue chalk play until he had put 43 shots to his credit, and made the largest run of the match. He missed on a hard cross-table shot.

Gallagher's luck of Wednesday night had deserted him, the balls rolling badly, and kisses and miscues interfering with his attempts to score. The white chalk was, of course, to blame.

In the thirtieth inning Fournii left his precious bit of chalk on the rail on the side of the table opposite him, and, just when Gallagher was going to play, Fournii reached across with his cue, tipped the chalk across the table, captured, and pocketed it. Gallagher protested in Chicagoese, and said it was not the proper thing to do, as it "rattled" him, and to this incident he laid the blame for scoring but one point.

Fournii was plainly angry, and did not hesitate to show it, though he could not quite understand what Gallagher said, and inquired of his Franco-American friends. He was "out for blood" in the inning, and scored 12 before he stopped playing.

Again in the thirty-fifth inning Gallagher found the bone of contention—that blue chalk lying on the rail, and in his way. He threw it to the floor and said to the marker: "Tell him to keep that confounded thing off the table and out of my way."

Then there was an explosion. In vigorous Parisian Fournii denounced the act as ungentlemanly, uncalled for, and such an act as would never be tolerated in France.

Gallagher responded vigorously, and the two protested in chorus to the spectators, the Frenchmen trying to conciliate Fournii, and the Americans to calm down Gallagher. One Frenchman in the crowd made himself Fournii's champion and protested against the "ungentlemanly treatment" of his fellow-countryman.

The players scowled at one another in French and American fashion alternately, and both were so badly "rattled" that neither played his game, Gallagher getting but one point in five innings. In the thirty-seventh inning they were tied, at a grand total of 614 each, but in the forty-first, both having calmed down, Gallagher got 7 white-chalk billiards together, Fournii following with 24 blue-chalk fellows, and missing another good run by slipping up on what looked an easy massé on the rail.

The play from that point on was tame, Gallagher alone making double figures in a run of 12 in the forty-fifth inning. Fournii made the three points necessary to reach 650 in the forty-seventh inning, and left the balls well for his play this evening.

The score by innings:

Fournii—3, 4, 0, 18, 0, 4, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1, 0, 43, 8, 1, 6, 11, 2, 8, 1, 0, 5, 1, 5, 12, 0, 12, 0, 0, 1, 2, 6, 0, 2, 0, 24, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3—199. Grand total—650.

Average—4 11-47.

Highest Runs—43, 24, 18, 12, 12, 11.

Gallagher—8, 8, 12, 0, 3, 5, 3, 1, 3, 0, 8, 2, 0, 1, 1, 11, 5, 5, 0, 6, 0, 5, 5, 0, 1, 6, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 7, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 7, 1, 0, 2, 12, 6, 1—148. Grand total—643.

Average—3 2-47.

Highest Runs—12, 12, 11.

Play on another string of 150, bringing the score up to 800, will begin at 9 o'clock to-night. Fournii will have the first shot.

VARIATION OF THE GOLD BRICK SWINDLE

A Baltimore Man Said to Have Bought a Lot of Bogus Jewelry.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Isaac Udelson and his wife Rosa have been indicted, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Mrs. Udelson is the daughter of Nathan Smith, who has been arrested in Cohoes, N. Y.

Smith, accompanied by a man supposed to be Udelson, called on Louis Buckner, a Baltimore street merchant, last September, and explained that his companion desired to buy out Smith's second-hand shop. In order to procure the necessary funds, Smith's companion wished to sell a quantity of jewelry which he had in a satchel and which he said was worth $10,000.

Buckner took samples of the jewelry to an assayer, and they were found to be made of fine gold. Buckner then bought the lot for $6,000. When he tried to dispose of the goods he found them rank imitations. Requisition papers will be sent to Cohoes for Smith.

A FINE AND A CENSURE

Trotting Board of Review Decides the Salisbury Case.

WESTERN TURFMAN MUST PAY $100

The New-York Driving Club Also Gets a Reprimand—Cloverdell Stock Farm Appeal Continued at Doble's Request.

Having disposed of the major part of the cases before it on Wednesday, the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association ended its December session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon. The decision arrived at in the Salisbury case was really in the nature of a compromise. Instead of passing directly on the merits of the expulsion ordered by the three judges, at Fleetwood, on the 10th of last September, the board assumed original jurisdiction and modified the verdict.

Salisbury had done wrong in taking the brown filly Expressive away from the track on Saturday, and shipping her to Terre Haute with the rest of his string, but the Driving Club of New-York was also to blame in changing the order of the programme on Friday. By so doing, the 2:16 trot was put last, instead of being called first, as originally intended. The board passed a vote of censure, so far as the Driving Club was concerned, and at the same time imposed the minimum penalty on Salisbury. This is a fine of $100, and, until that amount is paid, the veteran turfman stands suspended.

None of the nice points involved in the muddle was passed upon, as both parties had agreed not to go beyond the two short letters submitted by the Driving Club on Wednesday when the matter came up.

The appeal made by Martin L. Hare of Indianapolis against the claim of the Detroit Driving Club, was sustained. Mr. Hare had applied to Secretary P. M. Campbell of the Detroit Club for an entry in the Mercahnts and Manufacturers' Stake of $10,000 during the season of 1893. Mr. Campbell's first reply was, that he had no entry to sell, and in the meantime Mr. Hare arranged with R. J. Stewart of Kansas City that the latter should take his trotter Graydon and enter him for the big purse at Detroit. The next day the Secretary notified Mr. Hare that H. L. Lewis of Circleville, Ohio, had given up a nomination which had been transferred to him, and Graydon was named for the race. The Indiana turfman at once notified the Detroit Club that he had made other arrangements. Then Mr. Lewis was called on, and he stood ready to pay the $500 due, provided he could start his mare Koaline. Another nominator had forfeited by this time, after paying $375, and this entry was turned over to Mr. Lewis, who started Koaline and got fourth money in the consolation stake. Graydon went wrong, and the deal with Stewart fell through, but Hare and his trotter were held for the entrance fee and expenses, amounting to $583. This sum Hare paid the next week at Cleveland under protest, and his application was to have it returned.

The case was argued at considerable length by Judge H. M. Whitehead of this city, counsel for the appellant, while D. J. Campau appeared for the Detroit Club, of which he is President. The board decided that Mr. Hare was not responsible to the club for the nomination, and, therefore, should not have been suspended.

When the case against the Cloverdell Stock Farm, the brown mare Ballona, and her trainer, Budd Doble, came up, a letter from Doble was read, pleading surprise and asking for a continuance. The board granted the request, so that the case will be heard at Chicago next May, but some of the members indulged in remarks regarding it that were not complimentary to the famous Chicago reinsman. Ballona came out in 1892, when she was three years old, and got a record of 2:19¼. She was a rival of Directum, who was of the same age, and showed so much speed that Doble purchased her at Lexington that Fall, the real owner's name being kept secret. Last year the mare went wrong early and did not start, but this season she made quite a campaign. Meanwhile, it leaked out that A. H. Moore of Philadelphia was the man for whom Doble had acted, but nobody seemed to know that he was under suspension for non-payment of entrance fees in 1893.

During the Grand Circuit meeting at Cleveland last July, some one informed President William Edwards that Ballona was owned at Cloverdell Farm, Mr. Moore's breeding establishment at Colmar, Penn. As there was some entrance money due to the Cleveland association, Doble was notified that he could not start the mare until this was paid. He refused to do this, but John H. Shults, who was present, wanted to see Ballona trot, as he owned her sire, Stranger, and he went good for the amount. Ballona won the race, and the debt was taken out of her winnings, but no other association seems to have been equally alert. The mare made quite a campaign after that, winning some good sized purses, and now the question has arisen as to her eligibility in view of the fact that Cloverdell Farm was under suspension.

Another breeding establishment that has been under the ban is the Simmocolon Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich. George H. Hammond & Co. of Detroit were then the owners and had failed to pay for entries made in the name of the farm. Since then the property has changed hands, and the new owners applied to have the suspension removed. The board granted this, and ordered that Hammond & Co. be put on the black list instead. They also made a special order for future cases of this sort that where entries were made for a farm, the names of theowners must accompany them.

Among the numerous cases decided during the three days' session were those of Ira Ryerson of Goshen for trotting the gray gelding Taylorson under an alias and Fletcher I. Dudley, Ticonderoga, Penn., for a similar offense with the more famous trotter Joe Davis. It was ordered in both that on the return of the unlawful winnings and payment of the recording fee for change of name a temporary reinstatement would be made.

The celebrated case of R. T. Kneebs, who is in a German prison on the charge of taking the mare Bethel, record 2:16¼, to Europe and starting her as Nelly Kneebs, came up twice. It seems that the defense is that Bethel is still in this country, owned at Sioux City, Iowa. The Berlin Trotting Association wants to have this investigated, and asks the Board of Review to advise the National Trotting Association if that body can deal with this knotty problem. Rumor has it that the mare claimed to be Bethel is really Clara Madison, who looks like the other trotter, and, to strengthen the contention, has been disfigured in the same way that Bethel is, the latter having been scarred by contact with a barb-wire fence. A commission will probably be appointed to go to Sioux City and find out whether Bethel is really there.

The evening session on Wednesday was a quiet one, as most of the cases were tried without oral evidence. Peter Manee, who combines the business of driving trotters with steeple climbing, asked to be heard concerning his expulsion at Mount Carmel this year for non-payment of entrance fees. He claimed that the man who gave the meeting had made a special bargain with him, and accepted conditional entries. Manee is a character in his way, and caused much merriment by his comments on the case. He wanted to tell all about his experience on the turf, argued with ex-Gov. Bulkeley, and was willing to talk all night if President Johnston had not shut him off. His claim was denied.

One of the appeals heard Tuesday night has been decided, and finds that Daniel E. Boyer of Orwigsburg, Penn., is guilty of starting the chestnut gelding Roachmane, 2:27½, as Peter. Boyer and the horse were expelled.

The balance of the docket was overtaken in time for an early adjournment yesterday afternoon. By the customary vote, it was decided that the next session should be held in Chicago, at the call of President Johnston.

Meadowbrook's Last Run of the Season.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 6.—The last run of the season was held by the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day. The hunt met at Hone's crossroads, near Wheatley Hills, at 12:30 P. M. The eighteen hounds of the Meadowbrook pack of thirty-three, which were recently imported from England by the master, gave complete satisfaction, and proved themselves equal to the finest dogs in the former pack. No runs will be held during the Winter on account of the condition of the ground. Hunting will again be taken up next March. The steeplechase which was to have been held on Thanksgiving Day has been postponed until the opening hunt in March.

IVES BREAKS THE RECORD.

Made a Run of 359 in His Match Game with Schaefer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Frank C. Ives broke the world's record at balk-line billiards with the anchor barred twice to-night during the continuation of his tournament with Jacob Schaefer. Before to-night the record was 331, made at the New-York tournament by Ives. By making 53 in the first inning to-night, added to his 281 of the night before, the two being one run, he broke his own record three points, and later in the evening, by the phenomenal run of 359, again smashed it. No such billiard playing was ever seen in Chicago.

Ives's average was 46 2-13. At the conclusion of the night's play the score stood: Ives, 2,400; Schaefer, 1,431.

There was the largest attendance of the tournament when Referee Anson placed the balls in the position in which Ives left them last night after making a run of 281, terminating the night's game. At the conclusion of last night's game, Schaefer had a total of 1,043 to his credit as against Ives's 1,800. Ives started out like a whirlwind, making billiards as fast as Marker Andrews could count them, for a short while, and finally going to his seat after missing an easy one.

Schaefer did well at the first of the game, though he was interrupted for a moment by losing the tip of his cue. The new stick seemed to his liking, and he rolled up 60, then missed a simple one. Ives clicked off 29, and found a puzzling massé too hard for him. On his fifty-fifth shot the Wizard missed the second ball in a once-across-the-table shot by half a foot. Four short runs of 3, 4, 5, and 7 followed.

After accumulating 19, Ives tried a draw, which failed to reach. The Wizard's next three runs being 34, 23, and 27, Ives making in the interims scores of 1 and 0. Another careless play by Ives sent him to his seat with a single to his credit. Four was all Schaefer could get, leaving them easy for the boy, who, however, missed his eighth, an ordinary one.

Schaefer showed some of his old-time dash in the next run, making 129, finally being kissed off. From a spectacular standpoint, this was the best run of the tournament. Up to the ninth shot everything had to be played for. From then on it was an exhibition of anchor billiards.

Ives then showed a change or form and played such a game as made the devotees on the stage and in the front seats yell themselves hoarse. First he passed Schaefer, who was 257 ahead of him on the night's play, then tied, and passed his New-York record of 331 and his run of 334 made last night and to-night jointly. But he was not satisfied until he had rolled up 359, only 16 less than Schaefer's entire score for the evening.

Brilliant strokes were the rule and easy shots the exception. When he finally laid down his cue on a draw, half way across the baize, he received an ovation to which he was compelled to respond with a bow. There were no other sensational runs afterward, Ives finally running out with 82 points, and the balls left in good position for to-morrow night.

Score: Ives—53, 0, 29, 3, 5, 19, 1, 0, 1, 7, 359, 41, 82.—Total, 600.

Average, 46 2-13; highest run, 359; average for four nights, 41 22-58.

Schaefer—33, 60, 54, 4, 7, 34, 23, 27, 4, 129, 7, 6.—Total, 388.

Average, 32 4-12; highest run, 129; average for four nights, 24 39-58.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Bowling.—Castle Point Cyclers vs. Columbias, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournii vs. Gallagher, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

Riverside Wheelmen's election.

Boxing.—Scottish-American Athletic Club tournament, at Wood's Hall, Jersey City, at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Athletics.—Seventh Regiment games, at the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, 8 P. M.

Brighton Athletic Club boxing finals, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournii vs. Gallagher, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

Shooting.—Tournament of Flushing Gun Club, at Flushing Driving Park.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Union County Roadsters' annual election at Rahway.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycle Club vs. Montauks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Columbias vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Manhattans, at Uuncle Sam's alleys, on the Bowery; Castle Points vs. Liberty, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken.

Brooklyn Canoe Club election.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tourists, at Paterson, N. J.; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at Tenth and Washington Streets, Hoboken; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Atalantas, at Newark.

Benefit performance for Coney Island Cycle Path, at Park Theatre, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. You will save money by buying your Carpets and Rugs at Cowperthwait's new store, West 14th St., near 6th Av.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & Co., have completed their preparations for the Holiday's and suggest that an early visit will afford better opportunities for deliberation and the advantages of a complete stock to select from.

TIFFANY & CO.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

CYCLISTS ON THE ALLEYS

Brooklyns Defeat the Columbia Bowlers in Two Games.

ROLLED IN THE WHEELMEN'S LEAGUE

Union County Roadsters' "Five" Meet Atalanta's Team on the Former's Alleys and Each Win a Game.

The dashing "five" of the Columbia Wheelmen attempted a Garrison finish in their games with the Brooklyn Bicycle Club team last evening on the Elephant alleys, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, but they failed to maintain the pace and were whipped in both contests. The teams met in the series of the bowling tournament given under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

The "gallery" was thronged with spectators and "rooters" when the first game began, at 8:30 o'clock. The Brooklyns were represented on the boards by Swezey, Anderson, Stebbins, Leach, and Allen. The opposing team comprised Capt. Boe, Gaden, Letzkus, Ruprecht, and Bierling.

Neither game was remarkable for high scores, yet the sport was interesting throughout. There was a difference of 22 pins in the opening contest and 36 in the second. The Brooklyn's "five" never gave their "rooters" a moment of suspense in the first game, for they took the lead at the very beginning and held it to the end. Anderson and Allen showed the best form on the Brooklyn team, the former making a score of 169 and the latter 185. For the Columbias, Capt. Boe and Ruprecht were most successful. The first mentioned secured 162, while Ruprecht beat this record by 2 pins.

The Columbia sphere twirlers had only one opportunity to smile in the second game, and that was at the end of the first frame, when the score stood 30 to 76, in their favor. Capt. Boe's men expected to give the Brooklyns a hard run after this showing, but somehow they dropped behind immediately, and although they spurted brilliantly at times, they never worried the Brooklyn boys. In practice the Columbias have proved regular gluttons for pins. They easily crash them over for scores of 850 and over, but when it comes to a tournament game with the attendant yells of the "rooters," and the flash of the Class B diamonds, they collapse utterly, unless opposed to the tailenders in the league.

Letzkus helped out his team in the second game by some very pretty work, which netted him 185, the high score for his side. Anderson of the Brooklyns carried off the individual honors with 197. The scores in detail follow:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	1	3	6	130
Anderson	3	4	3	169
Stebbins	2	3	5	144
Leach	1	3	6	126
Allen	4	4	2	185
Total	11	17	22	754

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	2	5	3	162
Gaden	2	3	6	141
Letzkus	1	5	4	144
Ruprecht	3	5	2	164
Bierling	1	3	6	121
Total	9	21	20	732

FRAMES.

Brooklyn 67 163 230 302 374 446 523 598 686 754
Columbia 62 137 201 277 341 415 511 594 660 732

Average—Brooklyn, 150 4-5; Columbia, 146 2-5.
Scorers—C. W. Smith and John C. Dehls. Umpire—T. J. Van Sicklen.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Swezey	2	2	6	130
Anderson	4	5	1	197
Stebbins	4	2	4	159
Leach	1	5	4	148
Allen	1	6	8	156
Total	12	20	18	790

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	1	4	5	137
Gaden	3	3	4	137
Letzkus	4	5	1	183
Ruprecht	4	4	3	163
Bierling	1	4	5	132
Total	12	20	18	754

FRAMES.

Brooklyn.. ..76 156 248 326 384 465 552 647 723 790
Columbia.. ..80 151 223 301 376 452 527 606 682 754

Average—Brooklyn, 158; Columbia, 150 4-5.
Scorers—C. W. Smith and John C. Dehls.
Umpire—T. J. Van Sicklen.

ROADSTERS WIN AND LOSE.

Interesting Games Bowled with the Atalantas of Newark.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 6.—Two interesting games were bowled between the Atalanta Wheelmen and the Union County Roadsters before a large assemblage of spectators, on the Opera alleys of this city. The Union County Roadsters won the first game by only 14 pins. This game was nip and tuck, first one side, then the other, being in the lead, which only urged the "rooters" to their utmost. The second game was captured by the Atalantas in the fifth frame and held until the finish by 40 pins.

The Roadsters went to pieces gradually, much to the dismay of the "rooters," who now had little work to do.

The following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	4	5	1	188
Martin	3	3	4	150
Slater	2	2	6	136
Chamberlain	4	3	3	168
Howard	2	3	5	139
Total	15	16	19	781

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	3	5	2	177
Halsey	2	3	5	141
Budd	2	2	7	118
Terbell	4	4	2	182
Olozaga	1	5	4	149
Total	11	19	20	767

FRAMES.

Roadsters ...68 137 223 301 392 457 535 591 688 781
Atalanta 91 156 209 286 378 451 530 601 676 767

Scores—Charles Watson and A. W. Bray. Umpire—A. Stout. Captains—A. H. Chamberlain and A. N. Terbell.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	5	2	173
Martin	2	4	4	154
Slater	1	6	3	157
Chamberlain	4	3	3	160
Howard	2	4	4	145
Total	16	22	16	789

ATALANTA WHEELMEN.

	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	4	2	4	165
Halsey	2	6	2	165
Budd	5	3	2	162
Terbell	2	3	5	147
Olozaga	3	4	3	190
Total	16	18	16	829

FRAMES.

Roadsters ...78 159 241 316 373 471 552 621 710 780
Atalanta 77 180 225 311 404 509 586 668 748 829

"ZIMMY" WILL SURELY RIDE.

He Is Under Contract to Appear at the Philadelphia Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The report circulated to-day that Zimmerman would not ride in the coming tournament at Industrial Hall turns out to be untrue. Manager E. G. Johnson has a contract for the champion's appearance. It was signed by Willis B. Troy, who is acting as the "Skeeter's" attorney, on Nov. 28, and Manager Johnson has not the slightest doubt that the great rider will fulfil it to the letter.

Work on the track is progressing rapidly, and it will be finished in due season. It is expected to be a great improvement over that used for the Madison Square Garden tournament. The three-day amateur tournament, beginning on the 13th inst., gives promise of being a great success. It will bring together the best riders of the Class A division in the East, and the prominent cracks in Class B will be on hand. The prize list is an attractive one.

Local racing men say that the fast riders of New-York and Brooklyn who are coming here under the belief that they can easily capture a majority of the principal prizes, had better not count their chickens before they are hatched. The local cracks are training systematically, and will give the visitors a hard run for every prize offered.

The Riverside Wheelmen of New-York have entered Goodman, Barbeau, Liebold, Granger, and one or two others. This combination will make one of the strongest teams in the list.

In connection with the race tournament there will be a cycle show on a small scale, which will be in itself considerable of an attraction. This will take the place of the big show talked about recently and abandoned. The exhibits will be placed on the second floor of the hall, and will be well worth inspection.

TO HAVE A NEW CLUBHOUSE.

Liberty Wheelmen Appoint a Committee to Select a Site.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Liberty Wheelmen to receive the report of the New Clubhouse Committee was held last night in Avon Hall, Brooklyn. The Clubhouse Committee stated in its report that the necessary funds were assured to the club. Messrs. Clemens Weiss, Chairman; Alexander Schwalbach, and H. J. Valentine were appointed a committee to select a site suitable to the requirements of the club. The new grounds are to be large enough to admit of a one-third-mile track of approved shape and a house big enough to afford accommodation for the probable increase of membership.

Six members were elected, which makes the total membership seventy.

Capt. S. Winkler of the bowling section reported that the club's score of 872 pins, made last week, was the highest in this year's tournament series, according to latest reports received by him.

The club will file a list of centuries made by its members, with the Century Club, which has offered a prize to the leading club in this respect. There have been something like 125 such runs done by the Liberty Wheelmen, and they believe they stand a good show of capturing the prize.

Clemens Weiss won the club medal for the largest number of century runs, having twenty of them to his credit. Daniel M. Adee was second with fifteen, and H. J. Rippel is third with ten.

Charles Wren was elected chief "rooter" of the bowling section, and was ordered to organize from fifteen to thirty men of good lung power, whose duty it shall be to make themselves heard at all future tournament games held this season.

Chief Consul Potter's Vacation.

Isaac B. Potter, the newly-elected Chief Consul of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen, left town yesterday for a hunting trip in the Maine woods. He will be absent about ten days. Upon his return Mr. Potter will take active steps to increase the division membership, which he hopes will in a short time exceed that of any other State. At present New-York is third in this respect, while a few years ago she stood at the head of the list.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—That the League of American Wheelmen is growing rapidly is shown by the latest list of applicants for membership, which is as follows: East Orange, N. J., Albert Kaufman and Hugh T. Mason; Niagara Falls Wheelmen, Niagara Falls, N. Y., George S. Cowper; Cohoes, N. Y., D. S. Winnans; New-York City, G. J. Fitzgerald, William H. Gilson, Charles L. Taylor, John C. Smith, Charles J. Holsten; Canton, Ohio, Nick Weilan; Millersburg, Ohio, Charles M. Luthy; Philadelphia, Penn., (American Bicycle Club,) Charles G. Saul and Charles B. Swift; Pittsburg Bicycle Club, Pittsburg, Penn., Winfield S. Nesbit; Richmond, Va., (Richmond Cycling Club,) W. G. Long; Hiika, Wis., Henry Knoll; Lake Mills, Wis., F. M. Seaver; South California, (Orange County Wheelmen of Santa Ana,) A. C. Bowers and S. H. Purcell; Wyoming, (Cheyenne Bicycle Club of Cheyenne,) Thomas E. Holland, Allen E. Hunt, W. D. Rishell, and Albert Russell; Denver, Col., E. L. Garson and O. A. Repass; Hartford Wheel Club, Harford, Conn., Henry S. Bronson, W. H. Dresser, P. E. Fairchild, W. J. Fuller, R. F. Keisey, Joseph F. Reilly, H. C. Schilly, W. O. Turrell, R. G. Bailey, and Milton Elwood; Jerseyville Cycling Club, Grafton, Ill., William Brower, William Rippley, and Harry Stafford, also E. A. Tarr of Bowen, Ill.; Kalamazoo, Mich., F. W. Delke and H. B. Preston; Cameron, Mo., J. E. Gillis; Hoireye, Neb., Otis Hyner; Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, N. J., C. G. Cullom, C. Geary, M. A. Kaerber, and F. H.

EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA

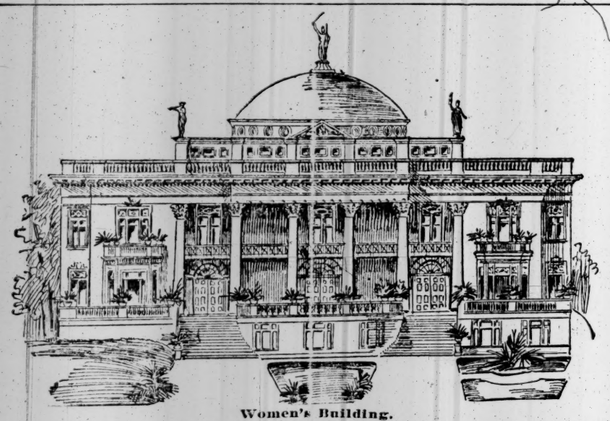
Display of Products of Cotton States Will Be Made.

FOREIGN NATIONS WILL TAKE PART

Gates Will Open Sept. 18 and Be Closed Dec. 31, 1895—Twelve Exhibition Buildings and a Midway Plaisance.

Varied and wonderful as were the exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, which closed a little over a year ago, it was, and still is, a matter of regret on the part of the management of that great enterprise, and of every visitor there, but more particularly on the part of the people of the South, that there was not a larger display of the products of that very resourceful part of the country. The reason for this incomplete display at the Chicago Exposition was because of the peculiar provisions in the Constitutions of most of the Southern States, which prevented the appropriation of any of the public money for such purposes.

To make up for the loss of the display which should have been had at Chicago, it has been decided to hold an exposition at Atlanta next year, beginning Sept. 18 and closing Dec. 31. This exposition will take the place of the Cotton Exposition which is usually held in the South. It will be called the Cotton States and International Exposition. It is not intended that it shall be a merely local or provincial affair, as the Cotton States Exposition has usually been, but it will be an exhibition of all the products of the South, as well as of interesting material from all American countries and from as many foreign countries as can be



Women's Building.
To Contain the Exhibits of Handiwork by Women at the Atlanta Exposition.

interested in the project so soon after the closing of the World's Fair at Chicago.

In view of the fact that American countries are to be particularly interested in this exposition, it was at first proposed to call it the Pan-American Exposition, but the favor with which the idea was received by some foreign countries seemed to give it an international character. The exposition has been indorsed by the United States Government, by the Governors of all the Southern States, and by all commercial bodies interested in the development of the South. It is expected that the Southern States will be fully represented in the exhibits and that there will be many displays from Northern States, while the amount of material that is pledged from South American countries is large enough to assure an interesting, if not complete, exhibit of the resources and products of these countries.

While a cordial invitation has been extended to foreign Governments to participate in the exposition, only a few actual acceptances have been received, but the Consular representatives of many foreign countries have assured the management that there is much interest in the enterprise, and it is probable that the displays from foreign countries will be large and varied.

Objects of the Exposition.

The particular object of this Atlanta Exposition is the fostering of trade relations between the Southern States and between the Southern States and Pan-American countries. It is felt by all Southern people that there is a large field of business enterprise south of the Gulf of Mexico, and, with the same spirit which has made Yankees famous, the Southerners are taking steps to make the most of it. Four Commissioners have been sent into Mexico, Central and South America, and through them nearly all these countries have returned favorable replies to the invitations to participate in the exposition.

Although the exposition was at first outlined something after the plan of the usual cotton exhibitions, it grew so steadily that it has now become universal in plan. It was in last February that a mass meeting of the citizens of Atlanta was held to take

The Art Gallery.
Now Being Built for the Display of Fine Arts at the Atlanta Exposition.

steps to inaugurate the plans of the exposition. Following so closely upon the World's Exposition and the close of the Pacific Coast Exposition, at San Francisco, it was felt that many large exhibits could be obtained for Atlanta with very little trouble and at comparatively small cost. The fact that the South was so little represented at the World's Fair, and that the bulk of the visitors there came from the North, because the Southern people were unable to attend, owing to the business depression, seemed to make it almost imperative that there should be a well-organized movement to provide for the attractive display of the wonderful products of the South.

At this meeting, a committee of fifty was appointed to take the necessary preliminary steps. Sub-committees were appointed and the work of organization was begun immediately. The first thing, of course, was to see if the necessary financial arrangements could be made. There was so much interest in the project that it was not long before $250,000 had been raised by subscription. Most of this was contributed by the citizens of Atlanta, but other cities in the South were also represented on the subscription list. An arrangement was also effected for an issue of bonds to the amount of $300,000. In addition to this, the City of Atlanta appropriated $75,000 for the purposes of the exposition.

Statement of the Finances.

It was estimated by the committee having the finances in charge that there would be received $100,000 for rentals of space, and that the gate receipts over the amount to be repaid on the bond issue would amount to $1,000,000, while $25,000 would be received for light and power, and $200,000 from concessionaires. The total receipts were thus estimated at $1,950,000. It was expected that $2,000,000 in round numbers would thus be at the disposal of the management of the exposition in order to make it a complete success. Following the successful financing of the exposition, a permanent organization was effected by the selection of the best-known and most liberal citizens of Atlanta as Directors.

Among these are the following: Charles A. Collier, President of the Capital City Bank; S. M. Inman, wholesale cotton; H. T. Inman, capitalist; J. W. Wylie, bank President; J. W. English, President of the Chattahoochee Brick Company; H. H. Cabannis, business manager of The Evening Journal; R. J. Lowry, President of the Lowry Banking Company; W. A. Hemphill, business manager of The Constitution, and President of the Atlanta Trust and Banking Company; E. P. Black, real estate; Evan Howell, President of The Constitution Publishing Company; A. W. Smith, attorney; A. J. West, real estate; C. H. Northen, insurance; R. D. Spalding, wholesale boots and shoes; A. L. Kontz, H. C. Stackdell, President Neal of the Neal Loan and Banking Company; Clark Howell, managing editor of The Constitution; ex-Gov. R. B. Bullock, H. M. Atkinson, J. Allen, and others.

The organization was completed by the election of Charles A. Collier as President and Director General; A. L. Kontz as Treasurer, A. W. Smith as Auditor, and J. R. Lewis as Secretary. The work of construction was begun immediately. Atlanta, which is the capital of Georgia, is situated on high-rolling land, bordering the Alleghany range, and is 1,100 feet above the sea. It has many fine sites for an exposition like the one contemplated. Of these, Piedmont Park, which is situated two miles from the centre of the city, was finally adopted. Its beautiful landscape features made it the most suitable of the numerous sites which were suggested by the enterprising citizens. The grounds slope from the hills on one side to the line of the railroad on the lower border, and were possible of development in a very artistic manner.

The Exposition Grounds.

A part of this park was dug out so that an inland lake, twenty acres in area, was provided, and around this lake, as around the lagoons at the World's Fair, it was proposed to group the principal buildings. The laying out of the grounds and the arrangement of the buildings and their location was done by Grant Wilkins of Atlanta, who was made Chief of Construction. Mr. Wilkins is well known in the South as a railroad and bridge constructor, and has been very successful in laying out the grounds for the Atlanta Exposition.

Piedmont Park is historic ground. When Sherman was on his march to the sea Atlanta fell before him, Gen. Hood being unsuccessful in defending it. The ground to be occupied by the exposition of the products of the South since the war was in the middle of the battle ground at the time Sherman shelled Atlanta, when the city was set on fire and almost completely destroyed. Along that part of the park where the Midway Plaisance of the exposition will be, even at this remote day, may be seen the trenches behind which soldiers fought.

Although it was at first proposed to have only one building, which was to be large enough to contain all the exhibits which it was thought it would be possible to obtain, so much interest in the exposition was developed in the South and in other countries that the scope of the enterprise gradually extended until it was found necessary to provide ten buildings for the exhibits alone. There will also be the Government Building, to build which and for the installation of exhibits the Government has appropriated $200,000, and the Administration Building, which, in addition to holding the offices of the exposition, will contain an auditorium that will seat 4,500 people.

Mr. Wilkins gave to the building set apart for the fine arts the location on the top of the hill in the most conspicuous part of the grounds. The Government Building will also be near by, on a high plane of ground. The other buildings are all grouped about the lake. In the centre of the park Mr. Wilkins provided for tropical horticultural gardens, in the centre of which there will be an electric fountain similiar to the ones on each side of MacMonnies fountain at the World's Fair. The Terraces, as the Midway Plaisance of the Atlanta Exposition is called, is a winding street along the southern end of the park, which is broken by a bridge over a lagoon near the centre. The terraces are situated where the old trenches are still visible. Piedmont Park contains 189 acres. It will thus be seen that there is plenty of room for the buildings and for the winding paths, horticultural gardens, and other landscape features, which, even in their present incomplete state, promise to make the park one of the most beautiful in which any exposition was ever situated.

Progress on the Buildings.

The work of construction has been going on all Summer. The foundations of the buildings are now all in, and work on the superstructures will soon begin. The exposition has reached that stage when it has been deemed advisable to make the most strenuous efforts to insure its complete success by arranging for the largest number of exhibits. In order to further this work, Edmund A. Felder, President Collier's chief assistant, is in New-York to confer with intending exhibitors, and to secure all the attractions possible for the exposition. He is at the Brunswick Hotel. He expects to remain about two weeks.

Mr. Felder's experience makes him a very valuable assistant to President Collier, and to the people of Atlanta in making preparations for this exposition. He was Chief of the bureau of admissions at the World's Fair, and held a similar position at the California Exposition. Mr. Felder was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. He said that several exhibits had been promised by the Southern republics, most of which will probably be represented at Atlanta.

"The management is already assured of two exhibits from Africa, and the Belgian Government is taking a lively interest in this exposition. This shows the wide range of possible exhibitors. We hope that other European nations will follow the example of the Belgian Government in undertaking to send exhibits. Applications for space have been so numerous that if all of them were accepted all the buildings would now be filled and we would have to reject all further offers of exhibits, but the management has adopted the policy of assigning space only to exhibits of merit, so that ample accommodations and good location could be reserved for later comers from this and other countries.

"We do not propose to put up buildings which will be compared with those at the World's Fair at Chicago. With the money which is at our disposal it would be impossible to do this. Neither do we intend to have any cheap decoration. Our buildings will be substantial and roomy, and will furnish ample space for the display of all good exhibits. They will be well lighted and ventilated, and an unlimited supply of water will be furnished, while adequate protection against fire has been provided. There will be abundant electric lighting and a well-organized police force.

Attractions and Accommodations.

"We propose to make the amusement features of the fair varied and pleasing. We have received a great many applications from the concessionaires who were on the Midway Plaisance at the Chicago Fair and at San Francisco. Many of these will be accepted, but we do not propose to have any tawdry attractions. We only want the best ones. Special preparations have been made for fête days and days of special ceremonies, and a special department has been organized to arrange for pageants, parades, and other features which will attract a large number of people. The success of this kind of entertainment at the World's Fair was proved during the later months of the exposition. Our arrangements have been made so far in advance that we shall be able to provide amusement for the people from the opening of the gates the first day.

"Atlanta is a beautiful city. It is one of the most healthy in the country, and is absolutely free from epidemics. The average weather during the months in which the exposition will be open cannot be duplicated in the Western Hemisphere. A large number of foreigners reside in Atlanta, which makes it very cosmopolitan. There are several clubs of foreign-born people, and these will extend courtesies to visitors from foreign nations. The city is very extensively lighted with electricity. It is well drained and has plenty of pure water.

"That which will interest the intending visitors are the hotel accommodations. We claim that there are more hotels and boarding houses in Atlanta than in any other city in the country of its size. The railroads have already agreed to make favorable rates, so that visitors from a distance will be able to secure transportation at a reasonable price.

"There are plenty of facilities for transit about the city. There are over 100 miles of electric street railroad which are well equipped. It is estimated that there will be at least 20,000 people going in and out of the exposition every day, but we think that the facilities are such that this crowd can be easily handled. An intramural railroad will carry passengers about the grounds of the exposition.

"The Committee on Public Comfort is making arrangements to see that all visitors shall not suffer for lack of hotel or boarding-house accommodations. In addition to the first-class hotels which are already open, there will be a number of large ones constructed near the exposition grounds. The boarding houses and furnished rooms in the city will be registered at the Bureau of Public Comfort, so that a stranger will have no difficulty in at once finding whatever accommodations he desires. Great care has been taken to see that there will be good restaurant service on the grounds. We hope to be able to make such arrangements that there will be no such criticism of this feature of the exposition as was prevalent at the opening of the Chicago Exposition."

Women Are Interested.

Mr. Felder gave a very interesting description of the buildings and grounds and the principal features of the exposition. One of the most interesting subjects which he touched on was the fact that the women of the South were as thoroughly interested in the success of the enterprise as the men. A Board of Women Managers has been organized, under the auspices of the Exposition Company, and will have charge of the collection and display of women's work. The President of this board is Mrs. Joseph Thompson, and the Secretary is Mrs. A. B. Steele. Other members of the board are Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. Clark Howell, Mrs. E. P. Black, Mrs. Wellborn Hill, Mrs. Carroll Payne, Mrs. S. M. Inman, and Mrs. J. F. O'Neill. A special building, to be called the Woman's Building, which was designed by Miss Elise Mercur of Pittsburg, will be constructed for the holding of the women's exhibits. It is of Colonial design, and, although not a large building, is a good piece of architecture and will hold its own with the more showy structures.

The Board of Directors appointed a number of committees to look after the various departments, secure exhibits, and see to their installation. The chiefs of the various departments have not been appointed. The Chairmen of committees of the Board of Directors act in that capacity. H. H. Cabannis is Chairman of the Committee on Publicity and Promotion, and Walter G. Cooper is his Secretary. J. Allen, business manager of Dixie, a trade journal, is Chairman of the Committee on Machinery; H. M. Atkinson, Chairman of the Committee on Electricity; J. W. Wylie, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and also of the Committee on Agriculture; A. W. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Concessions; Dr. J. W. Nelms, Chairman of the Committee on Live Stock; Evan Howell, Chairman of the Legislative Committee; A. L. Kontz, Chairman of the Committee on Education; ex-Gov. R. B. Bullock, Chairman of the Committee on the Negro Exhibit; Capt. W. B. Grant, Chairman of the Committee on Fine Arts; Col. A. J. West, Chairman of the Committee on Music and Amusements, and S. M. Inman, Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

There is also a board representing the National Government, of which Charles W. Dabney of the Department of Agriculture is Chairman, consisting of one man from each of the Governmental departments and one from the Fish Commission. Several of the men who are on this board were on the board which prepared and installed the Government exhibit at Chicago, and will bring to their work at this time the experience which they gained then. Although the exhibit at Atlanta will not be as large as the one at Chicago, it is expected that it will be very complete.

Bradford L. Gilbert of New-York City is the architect of ten of the exposition buildings. The Fine Arts Building was designed by Walter T. Downing of Atlanta. The Fine Arts Building will be covered with staff, like that used so extensively at Chicago. The other buildings will be built of Georgia pine covered with shingles. Some idea of the extent of the principal buildings can be obtained from the dimensions:

	Feet.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts	216x370
Machinery	100x500
Minerals and Forestry	80x220
Agriculture	150x300
Electricity	91x250
Transportation	126x413
Woman's Building	110x220
Fine Arts Building	100x245
Negro Building	100x300

Architecture of the Buildings.

The Government Building is of Romanesque architecture, and has a floor area of about 50,000 square feet. A turreted tower surmounts the structure, having at its apex a platform for the exposure of the instruments of the Weather Bureau. The Navy Department will operate a time ball and electric search light on the roof of this building. Ample provision is made for the requisite offices, toilet rooms, staircases, &c., which are situated in the projecting pavilions at the entrances, thus leaving the floor space available for the exhibits. In the act appropriating the money for the exposition, the Government included a clause providing for the admission of foreign exhibits free of duty.

President Diaz of Mexico has announced his intention to make an exhibit of the resources of that country. There will be also exhibits from Venezuela, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Liberia, Cuba, and, it is expected, also, from the Congo Free State, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil.

The architectural idea of Machinery Hall is that which prevails throughout most of the buildings—the Romanesque. The building is designed to give a great deal of space inside, but little room being taken up by stairways and offices. It is 65 feet high. In the Agricultural Building the architecture is pyramidal in character.

The Electricity Building will be brilliantly illuminated. It is situated at the foot of the lake, where its towers and arches, outlined in rows of light, will be particularly noticeable. The building designed for forestry and minerals is to be erected of natural wood, something after the style of the Forestry Building at the World's Fair. In the interior it will be festooned with Southern moss and greens. The spaces between the posts and braces, which are of natural trees, will be covered with bark. A roof promenade garden, with an area of 26,000 square feet, will be one of the features of this building. Its sides will be formed of palms and palmettos.

In the Woman's Building there will be exhibits of books written by women, musical compositions, patents and inventions, and artistic work. Special attempts will be made to secure a large collection of oil paintings, etchings, and water colors, architectural designs, sculptures, and models in clay, wood carving, embroideries, plain sewing, ceramics, and china painting. There will also be a cooking school and kindergarten.

The Fine Arts Building is of the Italian Renaissance, with a tendency to the Florentine school. It is proposed to make the educational exhibit better in every way, if possible, than the one at the World's Fair. It has not yet been decided to have a separate building for this exhibit, but as the space accorded to it at Chicago was inadequate, it is probable that a building will have to be provided. It is proposed to have a sample of the work of every pupil of every school in the South.

Negro Progress to be Shown.

The most unique thing about the exposition is the fact that the work of the negro in the South will be acknowledged and have a place. A special building has been provided for the negro exhibit. It is 100 by 300 feet, and it is intended that the best work of the negro in every department of labor, showing the progress made in education and in industrial pursuits since his emancipation, shall find a place there. Representative colored men have become greatly interested in this proposed exhibit. Several of them are now traveling through the South arranging for exhibits. The Virginia and Mississippi committees are particularly active. It is expected that this showing of the negro's progress will be of mutual benefit to the blacks and the whites of the South.

A special effort has also been made to secure a better display of tobacco than was ever had before. The cultivation, curing, marketing, and manufacturing of tobacco and of tobacco products will be shown in all forms and stages. Provision has also been made for music and lecture halls, and for the exhibition of live stock and dairy products.

Mr. Felder called particular attention to the amusement features. He said that while the Midway Plaisance of the exposition had been called the Terraces, it was expected that the more popular term would be used by the visitors.

"We shall refuse to accept the applications of any but first-class attractions. There will be a Mexican village, including a street scene in Mexico, with its cathedral, theatre, and booths, and the grounds will be ornamented with Mexican plants. A fine orchestra will provide music for this village. Ample private capital is back of this enterprise, and its projectors have been at work several months collecting material. There will also be a picturesque exhibit from Guatemala, showing the bamboo huts in which will live Carib Indians, nut carvers, and other natives of that country. Exquisite carvings on Guatemalan nuts, musical stones, and other things will be on sale.

"There will be a Hawaiian village, with an exhibit from the Royal Museum, deep-sea divers, hula-hula dancers, and the picturesque huts of that country. A German village will also be one of the features of this part of the exposition. There will be a beer garden and a band to furnish music for the people who assemble there. Instead of several Oriental villages, we expect to combine a thorough representation of Oriental life in one village. There will be a model gold mine, an electric scenic theatre, and a beauty show. A company has also been organized to secure a concession for a lift on the cantilever principle, something on the style of the old-fashioned teeter.

"Efforts are being made to secure for Atlanta during the exposition meetings of commercial and professional societies, so that their members may combine pleasure with profit.

"Although Atlanta was the scene of one of the most destructive and terrible battles of the war, the people there have lost sight of the causes which led to the war, and there is no sectional feeling. We do not try to revive war memories. A curious example of this oblivion of the past is shown by the appointment as one of the Secretaries of the exposition of Gen. J. R. Lewis, a Union veteran. Gen. Lewis was with Sherman on his march to the sea, when Atlanta was destroyed. Fifteen years ago he moved to the city, and he has been one of its prominent citizens ever since. He was Postmaster under President Harrison and is thoroughly identified with all the interests of the city."

Perhaps Labby Cannot Spell.

From The London Truth.

In Italy no question can arise as to the spelling of a word, and children learn to read and spell correctly in a few months, while with us many are often unable to spell after devoting to the subject long years of labor and tears, which might have sufficed for the acquisition of really useful information. For this reason, when I meet a grown-up Englishman who cannot spell correctly I am always prejudiced in his favor. It may be, of course, that he is a fool, or a mere dunce, but the chances are that in his reading he has given his attention to something better than the conventional mode of selecting and arranging the letters.

Special Postmen for the Holidays.

From The Chicago Times, Dec. 1.

Postmaster Hesing, with the determination of making the Postal Service as complete and efficient as possible, a short time ago asked for an extra force of men, particularly to meet the rush of business during the holidays. Yesterday he received an order from Washington granting his request. This will enable him to put twenty-two extra men at work in the mailing and delivery departments, and their services will be retained until Jan. 15, when the holiday rush will be over. He is also authorized to employ two more men for carrier service in the down-town business districts and thirteen men with wagons for the rapid collection of suburban mail matter.

Attachment for Unpaid Alimony.

An attachment has been obtained here against Charles Einstein of Paris in favor of Amelia Spiess, his divorced wife, for $2,000 for six months' unpaid alimony. They were divorced in March, 1891.

MR. ANDREWS HAS NOT RESIGNED

There Is a Rumor, However, that Mayor Gilroy Will Ask the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to Retire.

Politicians were very much excited yesterday over a report that Commissioner Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department had resigned, and that ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott had been appointed in his place. As to this report, Mr. Andrews said he believed that some of the "boys" had started the story for a joke.

He said he had not sent in his resignation.

Commissioner Andrews had not called at the Mayor's office since he gave his testimony before the Lexow committee. There is a rumor, and a tenacious one, that Mayor Gilroy will ask him to resign, but the Mayor will not discuss the matter.

Politicians are declaring that it is very possible that Mayor Gilroy will consider the propriety of appointing a successor to Mr. Andrews before he retires from office, Jan. 1. The new law relative to the Street-Cleaning Department gives him full power of removal.

On the other hand, it is said that the Mayor will take no action until Mr. Andrews has a chance to meet his chief accuser, Tomlinson, in a court, where his lawyer can cross-examine witnesses.

AT THE CATHEDRAL'S BIG FAIR

GENEROUS PATRONAGE AT ALL THE BOOTHS.

Ingenious Plans for the Entertainment of Visitors and the Depletion of Their Nickels.

The doors of the Palace of Industry, on Lexington Avenue, where the cathedral fair is being held, were opened yesterday for the first time in the afternoon. The patronage was quite as generous as it had been in the evenings.

The fair has been arranged on a large scale. Almost every Roman Catholic organization in the city participates more or less in the general exhibit. The profits of the sales are to be devoted exclusively to paying the floating debt on St. Patrick's Cathedral. Should the patronage continue to be as large as at present, by Dec. 18, when the fair closes, the debt will be lessened very considerably.

The second floor of the large building at present called the Palace of Industry is given up to booths and tables, where one can buy anything from a live pony to a Christmas tree. Flags and bunting, artistically draped, cover every inch of the interior.

Costly works of art may be seen in the Street of Paray-le-Monial, a miniature representation of a street in that town, in Southern France. The town was the birthplace of Blessed Margaret Mary, a nun who lived 200 years ago, and who founded the League of the Sacred Heart, an institution which has established many schools in this country and in Europe.

At one end of the street stands the Chapel of the Visitation, almost the size of the real chapel at Paray, reproduced with the greatest accuracy.

Within the chapel is the shrine of the Blessed Margaret Mary, showing a full-size model of the saint. In addition to this there is a costly exhibit of cathedral treasures and eucharistic vessels.

The management has endeavored to exclude every kind of raffling, but there are schemes for making money which answer every purpose. Bicycles, silver sets, diamond rings, gold watches, and dozens of other articles, useful and ornamental, are sold off by subscription. This feature of the vendue is intrusted to girls who, though not so experienced as their elder sisters, are much more tenacious, and for sheer dread of their resentment every one takes a chance.

One of the unique arrangements is a network of canvas walls, called "The Maze." Every one pays a small fee to get in this catacomb-like structure, and if one is fortunate enough to arrive at the centre, the reward is an order on some booth or table. Should one get lost and desire to be led out, it is necessary only to pay another small fee.

The Post Office is a very clever scheme with a similar object in view. It costs five cents to send a letter, and the one who receives the missive pays the same amount for the privilege of finding out what it is all about. Miss Brady, who presides over this department, is a success as Postmistress. Few escape without writing or receiving a letter.

Miss Walsh is in charge of the Great Russian Mystery, a sort of guessing school, during the progress of which you pay at intervals the regulation nickel.

Each table and booth is festooned with a different colored bunting.

The patronesses, many of whom preside at the booths, are Mrs. C. O'Reilly, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. John Kelly, Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. James Traynor, Mrs. Libiere, the Misses Bovoir, Miss Donelly, Mrs. Corcoran, Miss Gives, Miss McLaughlin, Mrs. J. Early, Mrs. J. Dillon, Miss O'Donohue, Mrs. Devlin, Miss Leary, Miss Mary McCormick, Miss McGoun, Miss Kelly, and Mrs. Kane.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON DUCK, DYED Brown.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 4, 1894.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Jan. 10, 1895, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with 1,500 yards of Cotton Duck, 6½ to 7 ounce, dyed brown, conforming strictly to sample that can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions of manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Duck" and addressed to A. F. ROCKWELL, Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Nov. 24, 1894.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened Dec. 11, 1894," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 11, 1894, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of woolen jerseys, cornmeal, oatmeal, salt pork, sugar, and evaporated peaches. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ EAST MAIN St., Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1894. Sealed proposals for protecting Jamestown Island, Va., will be received here until noon Dec. 11, 1894, and then opened. Information can be had from H. D. WHITCOMB, above address. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Col., Engrs.

Sheriff's Sales.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—JOHN J. GIBBONS and Timothy J. Martin, plaintiffs, against ALFRED H. MOORE, defendant:

By virtue of a warrant of attachment to me duly directed in the above-entitled action, and an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, a Justice of the Supreme Court, I, John B. Sexton, Sheriff, will expose for sale and sell at public auction, by Tattersalls of New-York, (Ltd.,) at No. 855 Seventh Avenue, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of December, 1894, at 2 P. M., the following-described horses, the property of Alfred H. Moore of Philadelphia, Pa.:

1 bay saddle mare, 7 years old.
Matched pair chestnut horses.
2 brown horses.
1 bay horse.
1 bay mare.

JOHN B. SEXTON, Sheriff.
J. F. BUTLER, Deputy Sheriff.
ESSELSTYN, KETCHAM & SAFFORD, Esqs., Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 35 Wall St., New-York City.
H. M. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Defendant's Attorney, 47 Broadway.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Twenty-fourth anniversary Saturday, Dec. 8. Solemn high mass, 9:30 A. M. Laying of the cornerstone of the new church, 46th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., 3 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

11 EAST 32d ST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; superior board; private table if desired; references.

47th ST., 16 EAST.—Sunny back parlor; also second-story large back room; superior table; references.

17th ST., 116 EAST.—Double and single rooms; comfortable; homelike; good table; families; gentlemen; select house.

50th ST., 61 WEST.—Alcove second floor and back parlor, with board; terms reasonable; references.

54th ST., 24 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, three rooms, together or separate; excellent table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

11 WEST 22d ST.—Rooms for gentlemen; newly fitted; bath same floor; connects Clark's restaurant, 23d St.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—New management; handsomely-furnished large and small rooms; breakfast optional; references.

22d ST., 9 WEST.—Beautifully-furnished sunny frone rooms of all sizes and descriptions in superior, attractive house, for those only wishing first-class accommodations; grate fires; special terms to permanent parties.

22d, 116 WEST, Near 6th Av.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; three large rooms; mirrors; hot water; bath; suitable for gentlemen or family; other nice rooms, double or en suite; excellent table; moderate price.

22d ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family of adults, (without board;) reference.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished gentlemen's apartments; private bath; breakfast; reference; also small room.

Hotels.

HOTEL VENDOME,
Broadway and 41st St., New-York.
CONTAINING 300 ROOMS. 100 OF WHICH WITH PRIVATE BATH. CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. LIGHTED ENTIRELY WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor. O. D. POTTER, Manager.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
(American Plan.)
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY. A select home for permanent and transient guests. SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS. JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE DUNMORE,
230 West 42d St.
European plan.
Furnished suites, with bath.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
72D ST., CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW-YORK. Largest and most magnificent fire-proof hotel in the world.
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

Winter Resorts.

Thomasville, Ga.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.
For circulars, &c., apply to F. A. BUDLONG, Windsor Hotel, New-York City, or to WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga. Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK," Astor Place, New-York City.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Opens Dec. 15.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD,
SUMMIT, N. J.
500 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. Fifty minutes by Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400-foot piazza inclosed in glass.

Among the Pines.
Those seeking a quiet, healthful place, with all the comforts "and the best the market affords," should write to the proprietor of WHITE HORSE INN, Chatsworth, N. J., for terms and circulars.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

The Misses Grinnell
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St. Kindergarten. Separate class for boys.
FRENCH LANGUAGE: LESSONS AT HOME OR at residence. Prof. FAVY, 77 West 47th St., city.

Instruction—Country Schools.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; SUPERIOR advantages; special rates after the holidays. S. E. COOK, Waterloo, N. Y.

TRINITY HOME SCHOOL.—$10.00; mother's care; English, German, French, music, painting. MRS. AYRES, Principal, Rossville, S. I.

Teachers.

TEACHER or SECRETARY.—An Englishman, (Oxford and Dublin,) for the last three years private tutor to my son, desires position as teacher or secretary. Can highly recommend. FRANK A. OTIS, "The Locusts," Bellport, L. I.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER wishes a few more pupils; terms reasonable. PARIS, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Preparation for college or business; highest city references. Address YALE GRADUATE, Box 101 Times.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANO.
100 UPRIGHTS TO RENT AT LOWEST PRICES; VIEW TO PURCHASE. LOW PRICES FOR CASH; EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 FIFTH AVE.

Patents.

EDGAR TATE & CO., 245 Broadway, quickly patent and negotiate inventions; expert service; lowest charges; agencies everywhere. Advice, Illustrated Patent "Times," "Inventions Wanted," free.

Dry Goods.

HOLIDAY GOODS LOWER THAN ELSEwhere.—Reynier and Bon Marché Gloves, Sterling Silver and Solid Gold Jewelry, Watches, Rings, Hairpins, Dolls, and Toys. Medicine day.—Sale of patent medicines half price. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Lectures.

COOPER UNION.—Free Saturday Night Lectures, in co-operation with the Board of Education, in the large hall at 8 o'clock.
Dec. 8, the lecture will be delivered by Mr. Frank R. Robeson on "China and the Chinese," with stereopticon illustrations.
No tickets required. Doors closed at 8 o'clock.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. at 8. Sat. at 2.
THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS.
PRINCE ANANIAS.

Amusements.

ROUND TABLE SHERRY'S, 37th St. & 5th Av. Fri., Sat. & Mon., 2 to 11 P. M.
Wonderful Exhibit Metal and Needlework, Mechanical Appliances, (in operation,) Photos, Dolls, &c., made by boys and girls who read
Harper's Young People,
Resident in every quarter of globe. Exhibit in aid St. Mary's Hospital, West 34th St., New-York, and Good-Will School, Maine.
Dolls from Holland, Hungary, Jerusalem, Japan; needlework from every State; wonderful clock (running) from Chicago M. T. School; miniature trolley car in operation; $2,500 postage stamp—rarest in world; original MS. "Trilby"; reproduction Queen of Holland's Certificate—she belongs to this Round Table; splendid exhibit am. photos; half breadth "St. Louis."
Stage performance hourly. Friday, "Hans and Gretchen," by children; Amphion Theatre (Brooklyn) Orchestra; trick animals.
Saturday, 11, Round Table Reunion; 4 and 5, (two appearances,) Yale University Banjo Club; 8, Authors' Reception—by their Readers. Fifty most famous American authors accepted invitation; 9 and 10, (two appearances,) Princeton Glee and Stevens Banjo Clubs.
Monday afternoon, plays; 9 and 10, (two appearances,) Columbia College Mandolin Club, Stevens Glee Club, Berkeley School Fife and Bugle Corps.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. PUBLIC INVITED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers, Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.
GRAND OPERA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY E. ABBEY AND MAURICE GRAU.
TO-NIGHT, FRI., Dec. 7, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Melba and Scalchi, Sig. Russitano, (début,) and M. Maurel. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
SAT. MAT., Dec. 8, CARMEN. (in French.) Mlle. Zelie de Lussan and Mme. EAMES, MM. Ed. and Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Bevignani.
SAT. EVE., Dec. 8, first of the Series of Popular Saturday Night Performances—AIDA. Mmes. Drog, Mantelli, MM. Plancon, Ancona, and Tamagno. Conductor, Bevignani.
Prices for Saturday Nights—50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, $2, and $2.50. Boxes, $10 and $30.
SUN. EV'G, Dec. 9, Third Sunday Concert. Soloists, Mmes. Melba and Mantelli, MM. Maugiere and Ancona. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.
MON. EV'G, Dec. 10, Amb. Thomas's opera, MIGNON. Mmes. Mira Heller, (début,) Scalchi, and Nordica; MM. Plancon, Carbone, and Nouvelli, (début.) Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
WED. EV'G, Dec. 12, FAUST. Mmes. Melba and Scalchi, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Ancona, and Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
FRI. EV'G, Dec. 14, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli

B. Altman & Co.

CHRISTMAS IMPORTATIONS
of
Trefousse & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
Kid Gloves,
NOW ON SALE.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Av.

SEELY SAFE IN HIDING

No Clue to the Fugitive Shoe and Leather Bank Man.

ASSESSMENT UPON THE STOCKHOLDERS

It Has Been Ordered by Controller Eckels—Twenty-five Per Cent. Upon Holdings—Assistant Cashier Ill.

All of the officials of the National Shoe and Leather Bank were at their desks yesterday except William R. Crane, the assistant cashier.

It was stated at the bank that Mr. Crane had gone South on a vacation and that he had been away several days. His absence was said by the officials to be due to illness.

Mr. Crane has been with the National Shoe and Leather Bank a number of years, and is one of its most trusted employes. He is said to be not related at all to John M. Crane, the President of the institution. Besides being the assistant cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, Mr. Crane appears in this year's Directory as Vice President of a company at 177 Pearl Street. He lives at Roseville, N. J.

There is no known clue yet to the whereabouts of Samuel C. Seely, the bookkeeper through whose manipulations of the "skeleton" ledger the National Shoe and Leather Bank was robbed of $354,000 in cash in the last nine years.

Information was received yesterday from Washington to the effect that Controller Eckels had directed that an assessment be laid on the stockholders of the Shoe and Leather Bank to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings. This assessment of 25 per cent. is rendered necessary to make up the loss to the bank through the operations of the fugitive, Seely.

Business was going on at the bank as usual yesterday, and much more money was deposited than was withdrawn. This has been the case every day since the defalcation was made public. The bank made a net gain of $70,000 in cash on hand last week, and the amount is growing this week.

The Federal Grand Jury reassembled yesterday, and took up Bookkeeper Seely's case. President Crane of the bank testified before the Grand Jury. W. D. Van Vleck, the cashier, also testified, and Seely's skeleton ledger, containing the accounts from A to K, was taken into the Grand Jury room by Gilbert M. Sayers, the paying teller of the institution, who explained to the jury the way in which the fugitive defaulter had manipulated his book.

It was said late yesterday afternoon around the United States District Court that Seely had been indicted for forgery and grand larceny, under Section 5,209 of the Revised Statutes. The indictment may not be handed in to Circuit Judge Benedict until Monday.

A bank expert said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times: "The most singular thing about Seely's operations was that he was able to carry his crooked ledger undetected through the hard times last Winter and Summer, when almost every active account in the New-York banks was drawn down close to the limit, and many accounts of long standing in the banks were entirely closed out. It was possible for Seely to steal without an accomplice inside the bank, but his chances would have been much better and his labor less if he had had at least one accomplice."

Every clerk that can be spared from the regular work of the bank is engaged in the basement balancing the passbooks of the depositors. This work will not be completed for some time.

President Crane was asked yesterday if the continued and extended investigations of the books of the bank and the passbooks of the depositors had revealed any clue to possible accomplices of Seely inside the bank.

"We know of no other accomplices," was the was the writter answer.

"Have there been any changes among the employes of the bank?"

"No."

"Is there any clue to Seely?"

"No."

Another action has been begun in the Supreme Court by the National Shoe and Leather Bank to recover property which was purchased by Lawyer Frederick Baker with money which he, with the assistance of Seely, fraudulently obtained from the bank. Baker left a will devising the property on the north side of Seventieth Street, 295 feet west of Central Park West, to his wife, Amelia F. Baker. It is now in her name, and the bank seeks to get possession of it, to have a receiver appointed and an accounting made.

MR. CRANE A CONSUMPTIVE.

No Connection Between His Departure and Seely's Flight, Says His Father.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—William R. Crane, assistant cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, is at Aiken, S. C., according to the story of his father, Benjamin Crane, of 226 North Fifth Street, Roseville.

Cashier Crane got six months' furlough on Nov. 16 for sickness, having suffered from consumption for several years. He went to the home of the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, where soon after a fire occurred while he was in bed. A lamp exploded, and had it not been for the prompt work of fellow-boarders, Mr. Crane would have probably been burned to death.

Mr. Crane then went to the Bell House, in Aiken, where he is now living. His father says that he is not in hiding, and his leaving New-York on the same day that the Seely defalcation became known was only a coincidence. Delay would have worked on his nervous system. He wanted to wait until the trouble was over, but was advised by his father to go. The latter hears regularly from his son, and received a letter two days ago.

"$50?"
Yes, sir.
"A lot to pay for an overcoat unless it's pretty good."
Good as your tailor's at $80.
"Don't believe it."
Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

JOHN R. TAIT IN JAIL.

Reported Confession of the Chemical Bank's Bookkeeper.

John R. Tait, the bookkeeper of the Chemical National Bank, was arrested yesterday afternoon at his home, in Mount Kisco, N. Y., by United States Deputy Marshals Daniel Hurley and John E. McAviney, and brought to this city. He was held in $10,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields. In default of bail he was locked up in the Ludlow Street jail.

Tait was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on Tuesday. There are sixten counts in the indictment, alleging the theft of $15,000 in the aggregate. The counts are all similar in phraseology, and they allege that Tait, while acting as clerk, abstracted and converted to his own use, benefit, and advantage that amount of money. The sums that it is alleged that Tait took from time to time vary from $300 to $8,579. The thefts, it is alleged, were committed between Jan. 1, 1892, and Nov. 14, 1894. On June 26, 1893, it is charged, he took $8,579.

When the deputies reached Tait's handsome three-story house, a mile from Mount Kisco, they found him in his bedroom. He was evidently anything but a well man. His wife and three of his five children were at home, but there was no excitement when Tait was informed that the Marshals had a warrant for his arrest, signed by Commissioner Shields.

"I have been expecting this for several days," he said, wearily. "I was notified by a friend several days ago that I could start for Canada any time, as I was sure to be arrested soon. I preferred to let events take their natural course. I am a sick man, suffering from prostration, but I will go with you."

Tait then kissed his wife and children and went with the Marshals. He asked and received permission to send for the pastor of the Mount Kisco Methodist Church, the Rev. William A. Chadwick. Tait is a member of Mr. Chadwick's church. The minister lives near Tait's house, and he responded immediately to the summons. He came to this city with Tait and did not leave him until he was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail.

Tait telegraphed from Mount Kisco to his lawyer, J. O. Harrison of this city, to meet him at Commissioner Shields's office, but Mr. Harrison was not in the city. A friend of Tait's accompanied him and the Rev. Mr. Chadwick to the office of the Commissioner, and after United States District Attorney Macfarlane had requested that bail be fixed at $10,000, he tried to secure a bondsman for Tait, but without success. Who was asked to go upon the bond no one in the party would say.

Tait refused to make any statement. He sat with his head in his hands most of the time, while waiting for the proceedings to terminate, and seemed to be suffering.

It was reported that Tait had confessed to President G. G. Williams of the Chemical Bank that nearly all of the money that was taken was lent by him to friends, who promised to repay him, but professed inability to do so when he called upon them to refund.

Friends of Tait's, it is said, have repaid to the Chemical Bank a sum that covers a large amount of the alleged thefts. At one time it was said that the bank officials would refuse to prosecute the case. He was discharged soon after the alleged thefts were discovered.

EDGEWATER HEALTH BOARD CONDEMNED

The Richmond County Medical Society Adopts Vigorous Resolutions.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Dec. 6.—The Richmond County Medical Society, of which nearly every physician on Staten Island is a member, adopted resolutions at a meeting this afternoon condemning the health officials of the village of Edgewater.

It was in that village that smallpox prevailed last Summer until the State Board of Health stepped in and took measures to stamp out the disease. No precautions were taken by the village Board of Health to prevent the spread of the contagion, and it was then condemned by the Medical Society. With the exception of one member of the board, all the health officials have just been reappointed.

The resolutions condemn their reappointment as a willful disregard of public sentiment, of the welfare of the inhabitants of the village, and of the unanimously-declared judgment of the Medical Society. The resolutions also express distrust in the board and invite the State Board of Health to protect the sanitary welfare of the village by such action as it may deem wise and expedient.

Reward Offered for Kerngood.

No trace has yet been found of Jacob S. Kerngood, the traveling salesman for B. L. Price & Co., wholesale clothiers, of 170 Greene Street, who disappeared Nov. 9 from a Michigan Central train that left Detroit on that day.

Circulars were sent to the police of the various cities yesterday offering a reward of $500 for any information as to the whereabouts of the missing man, if still living, or for the recovery of his body, if dead. The reward is offered by M. Kerngood of Saginaw, Mich. Any information is to be addressed to Mr. Kerngood or the Police Superintendents of Saginaw, New-York, Buffalo, Rochester, or Denver.

Caugh-wa-wau-ga Club Incorporated.

The Caugh-wa-wau-ga Club filed its certificate of incorporation yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. Its purpose is to acquire land at Catlin Lake, in the Adirondacks, to preserve for fishing and hunting, and as a pleasure resort. The Trustees are: William N. Clark, Robert C. Pruyn, John R. Myers, Alfred L. White, John Gellatly, Schuyler Schieffelin, Henry Schieffelin Clark, Herman C. Schwab, William L. Brown, and William G. Ver Planck.

Many houses expected to make handsome profits on French novelties this season, but FLINT'S half prices spoil their calculations.—Adv.

Initial Handkerchiefs

Narrow and medium-width hems with small or moderately small letters continue to be most popular in these. Our assortment fully meets this demand. We also have the large letters and wide hems for those who prefer them.

Children's
at 18 and 25c. each;
Ladies'
at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., and $2.00 each;
Gentlemen's
at 25c., 40c., 50c., and 75c. each.

Registered Trade Mark.

Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs with Initial at 75c. and $1.00 each. Our holiday assortment of handkerchiefs of every kind for men, women, and children will be found most complete.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d Street.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

INVESTIGATION AT THE POST OFFICE

Commissioners Will Report to the Postmaster General—Mr. Dayton Admits Some Changes May Be Made.

The work of Commissioners Mosher and Shepard of the Post Office Department, who have been investigating department affairs in this city, was concluded yesterday.

Concerning a report which appeared in an afternoon paper, alleging that serious irregularities had been discovered, Postmaster Dayton said last night that, so far as he knew, there was no foundation for the statement. He had, he said, worked in harmony with the Commissioners, and had afforded them every facility at his disposal for a full and thorough investigation. He had not been made cognizant of the discovery of any irregularities, and if any high officials in the various departments were to be removed, as was reported, he had not been informed of it.

Mr. Dayton admitted that the report of the commission, when it is made to the Postmaster General, might result in a shifting around of some of the department chiefs and a new apportionment of duties, but he did not think any removals would be recommended.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Annual Session and Election of Officers of the Organization.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—The National Women's Indian Association met in annual session in the United Church this morning, forty States being represented by 150 delegates. Mrs. Amelia I. Quinton of Philadelphia, National President, occupied the chair. After Scriptural readings and prayer Miss M. E. Ives of this city delivered an address of welcome, to which Mrs. E. S. Savage of New-York responded.

The National Treasurer, Miss Helen R. Foote of Pennsylvania, reported receipts during the year, $12,145.82, and expenditures, $9,187.14, leaving a balance of $2,956.18 in the treasury, and also that the organ of the association, The Indian Friend, was now self-supporting.

The Corresponding Secretary of the association, Miss Eliza W. Jones, of New-Jersey, reported eight new associations formed in Rhode Island during the year; two in Louisiana; two in Pennsylvania; one in New-Jersey, and one in Ohio.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Honorary President—Mrs. M. L. B. Rambaut, New-York; President—Mrs. A. I. Quinton, Pennsylvania; Vice President-at-Large—Mrs. W. R. Brooks, New-Jersey; Eastern Vice President—Mrs. S. T. Kinney, Connecticut; Central Vice President—Mrs. J. S. Plummer, New-York; Southern Vice President—Mrs. E. J. Ellis, Louisiana; Southwestern Vice President—Mrs. J. Bidwell, California; Corresponding Secretary—Miss E. W. Jones, New-Jersey; Recording Secretary—Mrs. H. O. Wilbur, Pennsylvania; Treasurer—Miss H. R. Foote, Pennsylvania; Auditor of Accounts—Mrs. G. G. Boughton, Pennsylvania; Executive Board—Mrs. W. R. Brooks, New-Jersey; Mrs. G. D. Boardman, Miss S. M. Taylor, Mrs. J. T. Unger, Mrs. William Bucknell, Mrs. Russell Conwell, Mrs. E. M. Wister, Mrs. C. E. Milnor, Philadelphia; Miss E. Lore, Delaware; Mrs. C. C. Hine, New-Jersey; Mrs. P. S. Taggart, Mrs. Edward Elliot, Mrs. A. Bickmore, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. H. Green, Mrs. C. T. Cook, Mrs. William Isaach, Mrs. D. I. Reynolds, Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer, Mrs. J. C. Baldwin, Mrs. D. O. Wickham, Mrs. Hugh O'Neil, Mrs. William Collins, Mrs. W. B. Laird, Mrs. S. A. Shepley, New-York City; Mrs. L. Abbott, Mrs. W. L. Burke, Mrs. F. A. Van Iderstine, Mrs. G. W. Van Siclen, Mrs. Van B. Bergen, Brooklyn.

Commander Booth Not Seriously Ill.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

My dear husband, Commander Booth, has been lying sick for ten days in Chicago. For the last four days the newspapers have been receiving erroneous telegram from Chicago stating that he is in a critical, and even dying condition. The fact that I still continue at my post in New-York City must create surprise and misapprehension to those whose minds are filled with these erroneous rumors. My husband has at no point in his illness been sufficiently sick for his physician or our trusted officers who are nursing him to send for me. I receive daily bulletins by wire from his physicians, and the accounts of his health are steadily improving, whereas the morning papers to-day have gone so far as to announce that he is dying.

I know that the blame of these reports lies at the door of the Chicago papers, but it will very much oblige me if at least the New-York papers will report the facts correctly, getting information from us, as we most assuredly have the latest and most authentic reports from the sick-room. I need hardly say that I should be harrassed beyond endurance this morning if I had not received the most encouraging wire last night, stating that my husband will be able to travel next Tuesday or Wednesday, and I am myself going to Chicago to fetch him home. Knowing your past kindness and fairness, I feel sure that you will do me the courtesy to publish this letter. MAUD B. BOOTH,

National Headquarters Salvation Army.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

Koswiski's Revenge.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Dec. 6.—Stephen Koswiski has been arrested on a charge of assault in the first degree. It is alleged that he attempted to brain his employer, George Allen, with an axe because his luncheon was not satisfactory.

A GREAT OFFER
Kersey Overcoat

Full black clay lined, best satin shoulders, cut full and elegantly tailored—regular price $22,

$14.80

Better qualities equally reduced.
AT BOTH STORES.
OUR CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

EUGENE P. PEYSER.
123 and 125 Fulton Street,
Near Nassau St.
383 Broadway,
Near White St.

SHOES

Our Patent "Cushion Soled Shoes," light, flexible and warm, are

"Footwear Fit for Fall"
And
WINTER.

ALEXANDER,
6th Ave. & 23d St., N.Y.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Sarah Bernhardt on Dogs.—In a recent interview Sarah Bernhardt gave expression to her pet theories regarding animals, in these words: "They tell me that in England your old maids, when they have no longer the chance of being loved, turn all their affections toward animals. I like them for it. To my mind, a noble dog, for example, is much more worthy of love than a man. I firmly believe that it is given to some few human beings to understand the feelings and instincts of animals, and I am firmly convinced that I am one of them. If I am in a crowd of people, and a dog or cat is near, it will come naturally to me without my making the slightest movement. Why this is the case I cannot say, unless I admit that there is developed in me another sense whose existence animals at once perceive. But there is the fact; if you don't admit my explanation, you must deny the existence of what is as evident as the light from the sun."

—Empire School Matinée.—The Empire Theatre Dramatic School will give the first matinée exhibition of the season in the Empire Theatre on Dec. 20, at which the following original plays will be presented: "Makepeace Joy," a New-England sketch, by Charles Barnard; "Dead Heat," a society interlude, adapted from the French by Miss Emma Kaufman, and "El Pueblo," a New-Mexican idyl, by Frank C. Drake. In the last piece all the students of the school will appear in concerted action, groupings, and choruses, music for which has been arranged by Victor Harris, under whose personal direction the musical department of the school is conducted. Admission will be, as usual, by invitation only. This exhibition will be the first of a series of five or six to be given during the season.

—Rehearsals of "Gismonda."—Fanny Davenport will hold a "costume" rehearsal of "Gismonda" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Sunday night, when the members of the company will wear their costumes for the first time. On Monday night there will be a rehearsal of the scenery, properties, and light effects, which are a feature in the production of Sardou's latest play. If "Gismonda" shows anything like the drawing powers which it has displayed in Paris, Miss Davenport will be a subject for sincere congratulation. The Paris Figaro says that the receipts at the Renaissance Theatre for the first twenty performances of the play amounted to 150,719f., over $30,000, giving an average of over $1,500 a performance.

—To-morrow Night's Opera.—The first of the series of Saturday night grand operas at popular prices will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow evening, when Verdi's "Aida" will be presented. The cast will include Signor Tamagno as Radames, M. Pol Plançon as Ramis, and Mlle. Libia Drog as Aida. The advance sale of seats has already demonstrated the fact that there is a great demand for grand opera at popular prices, and the experiment of Messrs. Abbey & Grau bids fair to prove a well-paying investment. "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be the opera presented on the second Saturday night, next week.

—The Kendals at Abbey's.—The production by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal of Tom Taylor's historical drama, "Lady Clancarty," at Abbey's Theatre Dec. 24, will be one of the chief events of the present theatrical season. The scenery, which has been painted in London, is said to be very imposing. The designs for this, as well as for the costumes and furniture, were made by Marcus Stone, R. A., a noted artist and archaeologist.

—A Poser for Wilson Barrett.—The English actor, Wilson Barrett, recently sent his autograph to a woman who wrote him at the American Theatre, requesting it. The following day he was astonished by receiving this letter from the woman: "Dear Mr. Barrett: I received your autograph. Many thanks. If not too much trouble, will you kindly mail me some old letters or other relics of your father, Lawrence Barrett?"

—An Offer for Gillette's Comedy.—W. A. Day, the business representative of Henry Arthur James, has made Charles Frohman a good offer for the English rights of Mr. Gillette's "Too Much Johnson." He wants to produce it in London, and is confident that it would achieve a long run there. Mr. Day, who came over to see the production of "The Masqueraders," will sail for home on the Paris next Wednesday.

—A New Ballad for "Rob Roy."—A new ballad will be added to "Rob Roy," on Monday evening next. Reginald De Koven has written and composed another of those charming pieces which have made his latest opera at the Herald Square Theatre such a success. Manager Charles E. Evans has added some new and beautiful pictures to the Herald Square Art Gallery.

—Beerbohm Tree's Coming Tour.—Charles J. Abud, representing the firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, has gone to London to complete the arrangements for Beerbohm Tree's appearance at Abbey's Theatre next month. Mr. Tree, accompanied by Mrs. Tree, will sail for New-York early in January, and is expected to reach here about the 12th of the month.

—A New French Opera.—"Claude's Wife" is the name of the new comic opera to be presented at the Opera Comique in Paris. It is in four acts, the words by Louis Gallet and the music by Albert Cohen. The principals in the cast will be Mmes. Nina Pack and Pascal, and MM. Bonnet, Jerome, Stuardon, and Belhomme.

Wilson Implicated Weed.

Edwin Weed, fifty years old, of Saratoga was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday charged with grand larceny. He was held in $5,000 bail. The complainant is Phineas O. Davison, a real estate dealer, of 394 Monroe Street, who charges Weed with being in collusion with James G. Wilson, who was arrested Nov. 18 on the charge of having procured $4,200 from Davison June 13 on a fraudulent mortgage. Wilson since his arrest implicated Weed.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale, Girls' Cloaks.

We will offer Friday morning, Long Coats made of fancy mixed cloths with plaid backs. Button close to the neck, large bishop sleeves, full military cape and hood.

All sizes 8 to 14 years, $10.75.
Former prices $15.50 to $19.50 according to size.

Gretchens made of plain beaver. Fancy cape and puff sleeves. Cape, collar and sleeves elaborately trimmed with braid.

All sizes 4 to 8 years, $8.25.
Former prices $11.25 to $12.75 according to size.

60-62 West 23d St.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway, Cor. 31st St.
Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

It's worth remembering that *all* the goods in our B'way and 31st St. store are new—no carried over or warmed-over styles.

New styles as well as new goods. We'll name five exclusive designs in gentlemen's Overcoats.

"The London Great Coat."
"The Poole."
"The Bell."
"The Seamless."
"The 5th Ave. Surtout."

These styles cannot be obtained elsewhere—except of the fashionable tailors—they are all made from stylish overcoatings, and they cost from $25 to $60.

Our B'way and 31st St. store is open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
"Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly" for December is out. Mailed free.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the organization of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street, will be celebrated on Sunday. The past year has been the most prosperous one in the history of the church and Sunday school, and extensive preparations have been made for the approaching services by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, the pastor, and Samuel N. Hoag, Superintendent of the Sunday school.

—At the request of Dr. Henry W. Schlesinger of 120 Lewis Street, and Dr. Tobias Berger of 124 Columbia Street, Coroner Shea made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Mrs. Peter Grumet, who died on Wednesday, at 28 Goerck Street. The physicians, who had been charged with malpractice, were exonerated by the Coroner, who declared the woman had died of natural causes.

—The first of the three Advent half-hour "services for business men" will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at noon to-day. The service will consist of the Litany, hymns, and a seven-minute address by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water. Similar services will be held on Dec. 14 and 21.

—William Elling, a cigarmaker, thirty-eight years old, died yesterday while at work in the factory of J. A. Agramonte, at 109 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Elling was a hard drinker, and, though ill for some time, he had neglected to see a physician.

—The bazaar at the Judson Memorial Church, in Washington Square, has proved so attractive that it will be kept open this afternoon and evening. There are many features of interest and the prices are moderate.

—Ex-Senator Platt is to speak at the dinner to be given to Senator Lexow by Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf next Tuesday evening. The subject of his address will be "The Republican Party and Reform."

—S. C. Holley, sixty years old, of Danbury, Conn., fell from a Broadway car yesterday and broke his right leg. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Brooklyn.

—William J. Cullen of Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue complained to the Board of Assessors that his taxes had been doubled under the present administration. President Harkness said Mr. Cullen had no cause of complaint, and that the valuation placed upon his property was a just one. "In fact," he said, "it might have been higher. The valuation put upon it before was surprisingly low, but why it was done I cannot say."

—The New-Utrecht Club of Bath Beach has elected the following officers: President—John Cottier; Vice President—Elisha Kingsland; Treasurer—Robert G. Larason; Recording Secretary—A. E. Lazzaro; Corresponding Secretary—T. Dickson Bazley; Bowling Captain—T. Anthony; Trustees—Mortimer Van Brunt, H. W. Hatch, J. W. Macrae, and J. C. Rhodes.

—Application was made in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Cullen yesterday for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Supervisors to pay to John B. Meyenborg a judgment of $2,500, rendered by Justice Gaynor in a suit brought by the County Treasurer to establish the validity of an issue of county bonds. Decision was reserved.

—Joseph Loader was arrested early yesterday evening on the charge of manslaughter in the second degree. He is a waiter, and on Oct. 16 had a fight with Thomas R. Wallace in Union Lane. Wallace was subsequently found in the lane dead. The Coroner's jury exonerated Loader, but the Grand Jury indicted him.

—The Sheepshead Bay Taxpayers' Association is considering legislation necessary to perfect the act annexing the town of Gravesend to Brooklyn, and to make the $300,000 now held by Town Clerk Voorhies, as Commissioner of Investment of the Common Lands, available for public improvements in the ward.

—Commissioner Bush of the Department of Buildings yesterday ordered work stopped on the new oil tank at De Kalb and Classon Avenues. The neighbors claim that the tank would be dangerous to life and property.

—Owing to the carelessness of painters, a fire in the residence of Andrew R. Culver at 508 Washington Avenue yesterday caused $100 damage. Mr. Culver at the time was in bed, ill with a cold.

—Controller-elect George W. Palmer and City Auditor-elect John R. Sutton were sworn in as city officials by City Clerk Benjamin yesterday.

Long Island.

—The Huntington Amateur Rifle Club has resumed its practice on the range in the Brush Block.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Baldwins Methodist Church is arranging to hold a fair in the chapel.

—The Sunday afternoon mail on the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad has been discontinued for the Winter.

—The commission having charge of the construction of new schools in Long Island City has decided to put up a new building in the Fourth Ward.

—William D. Young of Sayville played with a pistol Wednesday. It shattered the bones of his left hand.

Yonkers.

—To-day is to be known as "Midweek Sabbath" by those assisting Evangelist B. Fay Mills in the revival work in this city. All the merchants have agreed to close their places of business from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M., in order that their clerks and employes may have an opportunity to attend special services in their behalf to be held in Music Hall. Mr. Mills will preach there three times. The hall being centrally situated, operatives in the factories, clerks in the stores, and others can reach the services and return in time for business hours and duties.

—In the suit of Joseph Camapi against the Yonkers Land and Improvement Company for work on the Lake Avenue property, tried before Justice Gaynor at White Plains, the plaintiff obtained a judgment for $7,350.

—The annual dinner tournament of the Palisade Boat Club will be continued this evening, when Teams 1 and 3 will bowl the game postponed from Tuesday evening. Teams 2 and 4 will bowl to-morrow night.

—Mrs. P. J. Elting gave a reading last evening in the parlor of the Woman's Institute. Prof. Scott gave his university extension lecture in the hall of the same building. His subject was "Geology."

—The bazaar in St. Peter's new hall for the benefit of Father Molloy's church was opened last evening by J. A. O'Gorman of New-York City, and City Judge F. X. Donohue.

—The Palisade and Park Avenue lines of the Yonkers Trolley Railroad are fast approaching completion.

—Mrs. G. H. Prouty of Newport, Vt., is visiting Miss Raynor, 177 Warburton Avenue.

Westchester County.

—Superintendent of Public Instruction Crooker has just rendered a decision in favor of Miss Analusia Barnard, who was discharged by the Pocantico Hills School Board for alleged incompetency in drawing, which she taught. She appealed to the State Superintendent, who vindicates Miss Barnard, and orders the payment of her salary.

—Ambrose H. Mann, allas Sawyer, who committed a number of forgeries in Sing Sing, Chappaqua, and other places before he was captured and locked up, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for forgery in the second degree. He is an ex-convict, having served a term in Sing Sing Prison.

—The Grand Jury found an indictment for assault against Michael Hellwig of Mount Vernon, who ill-treated and beat his daughter, Lottie, as described in yesterday's New-York Times.

Children Tell of Mother's Murder.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 6.—Edward Mahaffey, who killed his wife at Harrison Sept. 2, was placed on trial before Judge Lippincott this morning. An affecting incident of the proceedings was the story of the murder by Joseph Mahaffey, the young son of the prisoner, and Mary Mahaffey, his twelve-year-old daughter.

They said their father knocked their mother down and then kicked her, after which he picked her up and threw her on a bed.

The trial was adjourned in order that the Hudson County Bar Association might meet to take action in relation to the death of Justice Abbett.

John F. Crowley a Suicide.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 6.—Sewer Inspector John F. Crowley, who cut his throat last night and then jumped through a window, breaking his collar bone, died in St. John's Hospital.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SUPERB COLLECTION
Statuettes, Groups, and Figures
In French Bronze and Italian Marble.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
Clocks and Candelabra,
Onyx Tables, Cabinets, and Pedestals.

CHOICE SUBJECTS IN
Oil Paintings, Etchings, Engravings, Pastels, and Water-Colors.

Jewelry, Fans, Opera Glasses, Leather Goods, Albums.

LOWEST PRICES.

Bric-a-Brac and Art China
—AT—
One-Half Regular Prices.

CHOICE DESIGNS
—IN—
BANQUET, PRINCESS, and PIANO LAMPS,
Mounted in Solid Brass and Wrought Iron.

Piano Covers, Table Covers, Scarfs, Etc.
Hand-Painted Silk Mouchoir Cases,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk Mufflers,
Glove and Handkerchief Cases,
Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, Canes, Umbrellas, Etc.

LOWEST PRICES.

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!
Largest and Finest Assortment
French and German Dolls,
DRESSED and UNDRESSED.

LOWEST PRICES.

Beginning Saturday Night, our store will be open evenings until Christmas.

NICARAGUA CANAL CONCESSION

Col. Hastings Returns After Making Attempts to Renew the Grant.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—Col. S. W. Hastings of Washington, General Agent of the Maritime Canal Company for Nicaragua, arrived here this morning on the steamship Hiram, from San Juan del Norte.

Soon after the sale of the property owned by the Maritime Company at Greytown, some months ago, for the debts of the Nicaraguan Canal Construction Company, and when the canal concession was on the verge of being canceled, Col. Hastings was sent to Central America to arrange matters at Greytown. Gen. Daniel MacCauley was also sent to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, for the purpose of bringing about a binding concession for the construction of the proposed canal. When Gen MacCauley died, July 15, of fever, Col. Hastings occupied the position of sole representative of the American company.

After his arrival in this city he was questioned as to the present state of affairs in regard to the canal and the cause of his returning to America, but he declined making a statement before first seeing Smith M. Weed of New-York. Col. Hastings will leave New-Orleans in a day or two for Washington.

A MEMORIAL CHURCH ON FIRE

One in Richmond, Recalling the First Theatre Fire in the Country.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 6.—The historic Monumental Episcopal Church here was discovered to be on fire this morning. The building, however, was damaged very little. Fortunately, some workmen were in the building, and discovered the flames in time to prevent their spread.

The Monumental Church stands as a monument to the memory of the victims of the first theatre fire in the United States. On its site was destroyed, in 1811, the only theatre then in this city. In it perished the Governor of this State and many of the most prominent men and women of Virginia. It is now one of the oldest churches in America.

Commissioners Capture the Bonds.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 6.—The Board of Finance this afternoon received seven bids for $179,000 of refunded water bonds at 4½ per cent. Black Brothers, Boston, bid 102.55; W. E. R. Smith, 100.50; D. A. Morgan & Co., 102; Blair & Co., 101.407; C. H. White & Co., 100; S. A. Kean & Co., 101; and the Jersey City Sinking Fund Commissioners, 105.12. The bonds were awarded to the Commissioners.

NEW STORE GO TO
NEW CARPETS, COWPERTHWAIT'S
LOW PRICES, 104 West 14th St.
LONG CREDITS, Near 6th Av.

Friday
Dec. 7-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WOULD EXTEND ITS WORK

The Kindergarten Association Wants to Establish More Schools.

ACCOMMODATIONS NOW INADEQUATE

Plans for the Future Discussed at the Annual Meeting—More Money Is Needed—Managers Elected.

The annual meeting of the New-York Kindergarten Association was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the United Charities Building. There was a large attendance of men and women, all of whom are deeply interested in the bettering of the condition of New-York's children. That was shown by the eagerness with which they listened to the words, some encouraging and some critical, of several admirable speakers.

These were elected members of the Board of Managers for 1895: The Rev. James M. Bruce, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Susan Mead, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Henry B. Stillman, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. William H. Schieffin, Dr. John P. Peters, and Mrs. Frederick J. Stimpson.

"The association," said President Hamilton W. Mabie, "is now supporting fifteen kindergartens, and there are seven more in connection with the public schools. This is not an inconsiderable result, but when you compare it with the needs I think you will agree with me that it is inadequate. Brooklyn has twelve schools, and if there were no Brooklyn people here I might say that the achievement of the smaller city exceeded that of New-York."

The true basis of the association, the President said, must be the support of an increasing membership; and then he caused applause by announcing that there had been received from a new friend of the association an offer to support a new kindergarten for a year.

"There never was a time," he went on, "when this association needed energy so much as it does to-day. This is an educational enterprise, and without qualification I am able to recommend it. You know how much damage has been done by unwise giving. There is one thing you can always give and ennoble the recipient. That is education.

"When I say education, I do not mean simply training the mind. I mean education in the sense in which Froebel conceived it—education that will help men out of themselves and make them the artisans of their own better fortunes."

Treasurer Alfred Bishop Mason also made a plea for increased support.

"We have," he said, "less than 900 members. Their dues and certain stated contributions which we receive give us about $12,000 of the $21,000 or $22,000 we need every year. We have money enough now to pay the bills for the present month. We must have between now and July 1 next $9,000 more.

"One suggestion that I would like to make, differentially, to you women is that the annual dues be made $5, instead of $3. Another is that wives whose husbands are not members of the association get them to join, and husbands who are members get their wives who are not to do likewise. If a flame of the missionary spirit would only start and each of you would get two new members, we would be out of debt."

Jacob Riis, who has shown so much interest in "the other half," spoke earnestly of what the children need. They didn't need castor oil. They wanted a gentle hand. What Tony (Mr. Riis's name for the street boy) wanted was justice, and now that the association had fifteen kindergartens he was getting a chance he never had before.

"I came here," said Richard Watson Gilder, who is a member of the Tenement-House Commission, "absolutely reeking with unpleasant information, and also with information that is encouraging. One of our special agents accompanied me here, and he said that it had taken two men a week to attend to a house in which were 250 people. The house was opposite what was once a park. Who owned that park and why it was closed, God and the owners only know. I hope the work of the Tenement-House Commission will play steadfastly into the hands of the kindergartners. When President Sanger of the Board of Education spoke before us last year, he told us there were seven kindergartens in public schools, and he hoped there would soon be fifteen. But the fifteen had not come. That was not the fault of the Board of Education, but of city authorities who refused to give it the money.

I say that if the new city authorities don't give us those kindergartens they will hear from it. It is ridiculous that the town of Cambridge, Mass., should have as many kindergartens as New-York."

Charles Buckley Hubbell of the Board of Education thought he might claim some credit for ingrafting the kindergarten system on the public school system.

"Two or three years ago," he said, "a few of us in the board thought that something should be accomplished in the way of education besides teaching the children to read and write. We went to Boston, and studied the first successful kindergartens established there. It was some time before we could get the attention of more than three or four members of the committee having the matter in charge. Our report finally was that twenty kindergartens would be good things for the public schools.

"In the new era that has come it will be easier to discuss with the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment matters educational rather than matters of patronage. Why, it was easier to get a million dollars for a speedway than it was to get $5,000 for seven little kindergartens.

"I am not bowed with pride at the results of the first year. There has been good work and poor work. But in a great city like this I can think of nothing that can so add to the efficiency of the school system as the establishment in the next ten years, not of 10 or 50, but of 150 kindergartens, and I believe it not unreasonable to expect that such a thing may come."

Mr. Hubbell said that the success of the effort to eradicate cigarette smoking among schoolboys had encouraged him to hope that the Board of Education would try to lift the boys higher, rather than wrangle about the appointment of a janitor at $60 a month.

"There is an earnest spirit," he concluded, "in spite of all that is said to the contrary, among some of the men in charge of public education. We are in perfect sympathy with you, and invite your co-operation, and I promise that I will do all I can to increase the number of kindergartens."

Dr. W. S. Rainsford declared with the spirit and eloquence which he can summon that this was a great and holy cause. There was no one interested in philanthropy to whom it didn't appeal. By no other work could the seeds of religious teaching be so well planted where they were needed. The kindergarten was essentially religious. Every kindergarten was a pulpit, and when you were teaching children you were putting in the point of a wedge that would open the way to great reforms. The pleasantly situated people of the city must get in touch with the people, must give up some time to them. They must go and see those who have fallen among thieves. It was not enough to bandage their wounds. It was necessary to go forward and catch the thieves.

He said there were more stupid men than bad men in the Board of Education, and there had been a good deal of fool business about education in New-York. There was no better way to spend money and time than to make children healthy, that they may become true representatives of a nation the greatest of all.

BISHOP CLARK'S ANNIVERSARY

An Impressive Service in Grace Church, Providence, in Commemoration of the Occasion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—Grace Church was the scene to-day of one of the most interesting and impressive services in the history of the Episcopal Church in this State, the occasion being in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, D. D., LL. D., as Bishop of Rhode Island. Bishops and eminent divines of other States, the clergy, and many prominent laymen of Rhode Island, and an assemblage of people which filled the church to overflowing, were present to conduct and take part in the services.

The processional, "Ancient of Days," during which the clergy and Bishops took their places within the chancel, was followed by the ante-communion service. Bishop Clark sat at the right of the altar. The service was conducted by Bishops Lawrence of Massachusetts, Neeley of Maine, and Grafton of Fond du Lac. The addresses of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts and Bishop Potter of New-York were then delivered. Bishop Potter spoke at length of Bishop Clark as a teacher.

The celebrant of the communion was Bishop Whittaker of Pennsylvania. He was assisted by Bishops Neeley of Maine and Lawrence of Massachusetts, and the Rev. Dr. Greer of New-York. The past communion service was conducted by Bishop Potter of New-York, and at the close the Bishops and clergy retired while the doxology was sung.

Among the prominent visiting divines besides Bishop Neeley of Maine, Grafton of Fond du Lac, Whittaker of Pennsylvania, Potter of New-York, and Lawrence of Massachusetts, were the Rev. Drs. Greer and Huntington of New-York, President Smith and the Rev. Dr. Donnell of Trinity College, Hartford; the Rev. Dean Hodges of Cambridge, the Rev. Drs. Brown and C. H. Babcock of Boston, the Rev. John G. Brooks of Springfield, the Rev. Lucius Waterman of New-Haven, the Rev. Leighton Parks of Boston, and the Rev. E. S. Rousmaniere of New-Bedford.

NOT AN EVASION OF TAXES

WHAT LAWYER DAVIES SAYS OF THE ELEVATED ROAD'S ACTION.

He Says the Manhattan Company Simply Took Advantage of the Law Entitling It to an Exemption.

Julien T. Davies, counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, said yesterday that he wished to explain why the company claimed exemption this year from taxation on $13,000,000 of personal property.

"This company," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "did not acknowledge $13,000,000 of taxable property last year, but it said that if the assessment was levied on not more than $12,000,000 it would let it pass, and it did acquiesce. At that time there was a doubt as to whether a corporation could be taxed for bonds of another corporation which it might hold, and also whether personal property which was covered with debts could be taxed.

"The policy of the company has been not to be a pioneer in tax litigation. But since our payment of the tax last year, the Court of Appeals has decided that personal property such as I have described is not assessable, and we want to take advantage of the law which entitles it to exemption.

"When the Manhattan Company and other corporations appeal from taxation on the same grounds as others it is unfair to say that we have done anything wrong. We are not evading our taxes. It is no evasion of taxes to have the law applied to the case.

"The Tax Commissioners this year evaded the law in assessing us a dollar on personal property. Corporations can take out their debts from personal property, nor are they bound to pay on stocks in other companies. The decision in this case is precisely such as would be applied to individuals.

"There is not a corporation in New-York that has not a suit against the Tax Commissioners, and we had to move to have them punished for contempt of court before we could get our case through."

"In view of the decision of the Court of Appeals," asked the reporter, "will you not make an attempt to recover the $235,000 which the company paid on personal property last year?"

"No; we will let that go. We prefer not to contest it now."

RECEPTION AT MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN'S

Mme. Yu, Wife of the Chinese Minister, in Superb Oriental Costume.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mrs. John A. Logan gave a large reception this afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Dorilus Morrison of Minneapolis. The apartments were adorned with flowers and palms, and there was music from an orchestra stationed at the end of the main hall.

Mrs. Logan wore a rich gown of black velvet over a petticoat of white satin, embroidered in jet. Mrs. Morrison, a stately blonde, wore an exquisite French confection of black and maize satin, trimmed around the low neck with sable. Supper was served. Among the many guests were Mrs. Sheridan, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zebalos, the Chilian Minister and Mme. Gana, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonca, Gen. and Mrs. Drum, Gen. Stanley, Mr. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Thurber, and Solicitor General and Mrs. Maxwell.

The most observed of all the guests were the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yu, with several members of the legation and interpreters. Mme. Yu wore a superb Oriental costume of cloth of gold, and a head dress of black velvet, with clusters of roses on each side, arranged in a fashion not unlike the smart bonnet of the present time. In her ears were long pendants of precious stones, and, as usual, her toilet was completed by a pair of kid gloves.

For Impersonating an Officer.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 6.—P. J. Gallagher, claiming to represent the Bay State Publishing Company, and to live in Scranton, Penn., is under arrest for impersonating an officer. It is charged that, pretending to be a Deputy Sheriff of Torrington, he arrested Carl Schneider and released him on payment of $5.

Died in a Street Car.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—James Wentworth Brown, President of the Walker-Stetson-Sawyer Company, died of apoplexy in a street car this morning. He was also President of the Bates Mills, and a Director of the North End Savings Bank.

THE PROBING MUST GO ON

Chamber of Commerce Wants the Lexow Inquiry Extended.

A WARNING TO EX-SENATOR PLATT

Investigation of All City Departments Suggested—Steps Toward Continuing the Work for a Year.

Thomas C. Platt's scheme to dismiss the Lexow committee and prevent further exposure of municipal misrule and corruption will not succeed if the Chamber of Commerce can prevent it.

That body at a large and enthusiastic meeting yesterday decided by a unanimous vote to head off the Platt scheme, if possible, and to provide for a complete investigation of all the city departments.

The subject came before the Chamber at the regular monthly meeting, when ex-President Charles Stewart Smith offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The investigation of the Police Department now being prosecuted by the Lexow committee was ordered by the Legislature of this State by request of this Chamber; and,

Whereas, The prosecution of this inquiry has been productive of great good in the interest of reform in the Municipal Government; and,

Whereas, It is the general belief in this community that an investigation into other departments of the City Government will reveal abuses and corruption similar to those exposed in the Police Department; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee to be known as the Committee on Municipal Reform be appointed by the Chair to inquire and report at the next meeting whether or not it is desirable that the powers of the Lexow committee should be extended for twelve months from the 1st day of January next, with the duty to investigate any or all the departments of this city, to the end that men who have betrayed their official trusts and prostituted their offices for personal and private gain may be punished for their crimes; that justice may be vindicated, and the fair fame of this city be redeemed from the humiliation and shame which have attached to its government.

"You will notice that this is a resolution of inquiry," said Mr. Smith, in explanation of his motion. "I have not the slightest doubt that this action should be taken, but there are those whose opinions are entitled to respect who say that the reforms should be brought about in a less public way through the instrumentality of the Grand Jury. I have consulted our friend Goff upon this point, and he told me that he greatly hoped the Chamber would take this action. There is certainly no better authority on the proper method to be pursued than Mr. Goff.

"One of the chief objects to be gained by a continuance of the public sessions is the retention of public interest in municipal affairs. The one danger which confronts us in our attempt to reap the fruits of our victory is that we may lose the interest of the public before the end is gained. There are rumors in the air that we may have trouble at Albany. I want it to go forth as the expression of this Chamber's position that any man who places himself in the way of needed reforms must himself appear as a criminal before the bar of public opinion. [Applause.]

"I want to call your attention to a speech of Joseph H. Choate at the Parkhurst dinner. It was not fully reported, owing probably to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Choate said he knew of his own knowledge that there were in this city and State great institutions and corporations who paid immense sums for protection to the Legislature—or, rather, from the Legislature—just as we have seen that gambling and disorderly houses have done. The two things differ merely in the fact that one kind paid their money to the police and the other to the Legislature, to prevent strikes. That work must be stopped. [Applause.] If necessary, we must call the names—and we know them. The money is paid ostensibly to one or both political parties for the campaign fund, but we know its true mission. I trust this resolution will pass." [Applause.]

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Yates, and Louis Windmüller having announced that the fruits of the investigation had convinced him that the Chamber of Commerce might properly proceed with the work, although at one time he had thought it not in the province of the Chamber, the motion was put and the resolution was adopted with a vigorous affimative.

"Unanimously carried," President Orr declared; "and deservedly so," wereupon there was a burst of applause.

Mr. Orr named as the committee Mr. Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, Abram C. Bernheim, J. Harsen Rhoades, and J. Edward Simmons.

F. B. Thurber, James McCreery, and Gustav H. Schwab, the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, presented resolutions, which were adopted, favoring a discontinuance of tariff agitation, praying for continuance of the exhibition of American agricultural products abroad by competent special agents, urging the construction of a new Custom House on the present site, and recommending legislation by Congress to authorize railroads to make pooling agreements.

A resolution asking the Government to reinforce our naval fleet in Chinese waters was recommitted on the ground that the Government is already doing that very thing.

On motion of Mr. Windmüller, the Committee on Insurance was requested to appear before the Board of Estimate on Monday next to ask for an appropriation sufficient to make operative the law creating a bureau of fire alarm and electrical appliances for the careful inspection and approval of all electrical work.

$1,250 FOR SHOCK AND WHITE HAIR

George M. Hine Recovers from the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

George M. Hine sued the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for $25,000 damages for injuries received in a collision in Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1892.

Before the accident his hair was jet black, but the shock to his nervous system changed it to white.

The case was on trial in the Brooklyn City Court on Wednesday. A sealed verdict was handed to Justice Van Wyck yesterday, in which the jury found in favor of Mr. Hine, assessing the damage at $1,250.

Fire in a Chicago Flat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A fire to-day in the Walters Flats, on Lasalle Avenue, did not do much damage to the building, but the thirty-two families who occupied the apartments were forced to hurry out and three firemen were hurt by the falling of a ladder. Lieut. Mulleps and Lieut. John Lynch were badly cut and bruised. The furniture in every flat was ruined by the water. Capt. M. J. Driscoll of the steamer Sioux City kept his sick wife from being soaked, as she could not be removed from her bed.

A Victim to Football.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—Stewart Cravens, aged twenty-four, a student at the Culver Military Academy, Maxinkuckee, died yesterday from an injury received in a game of football played three weeks ago between the cadets of the academy and the Indianapolis High School team.

ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL'S WORK

Many Thousands of Patients Treated Successfully Within the Year—A Deficit in the Treasury.

The Board of Supervisors of the New-York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital held its twenty-seventh annual meeting at the institution, in East Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The women of the board constituted the Reception Committee, and were aided in their efforts to entertain the friends of the institution by members of the Board of Trustees.

The purpose of the hospital is to care for children suffering with spine and hip-joint diseases.

The handsome hospital building, with its complete and perfect appointments, presented a most attractive appearance, and the care and attention that had been bestowed upon it was commended by all. The bright and cheerful wards and playrooms contain little unfortunates, who are under the care of the hospital staff.

The cures that have been effected, the limbs that have been straightened, and the bones that have been forced to their normal positions are largely indicated by a most interesting collection of plaster casts, which show the condition of the deformed members when the patients were admitted to the hospital and also when they were discharged as cured.

The instruments that are used to relieve and cure the inmates are all made in a workshop on the premises by highly-skilled mechanics, who apply and fit every instrument under the surgeon's care, that the most perfect relief may be given to the little sufferers.

According to the report for the year that was read yesterday by Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, Surgeon in Chief, 2,440 patients were received for treatment in the dispensary and hospital. There were 16,363 visits to the dispensary by those who were not treated in the institution, and 1,136 visits were made to the homes of patients by the outdoor visiting surgeon. It was the greatest year's work in the history of the institution, and a large part of the hospital's success was due to the thorough manner in which the work was systematized.

There are fifty-two beds in the hospital department, thirty-five of which are free. The work and needs of the hospital have increased so much that it is rarely that a year's accounts are closed without a deficit having to be carried over to the next fiscal year. The hospital received $27,544 last year and expended $28,998. These figures do not include the hospital's proportion of the receipts of the Exhibition of Women's Portraits, recently held, as it has not been possible to distribute those yet.

The success of the institution is due to the efficient work of its Board of Supervisors, which is composed of the following women: Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Mrs. Gaspar Griswold, Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. William Robison, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, and Miss Whitney. The honorary members are Mrs. E. Milbank Anderson, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. William M. Bliss, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, Miss C. Furniss, and Mrs. James T. Leavitt.

Besides Dr. Shaffer, the surgeons and physicians in charge are Drs. Samuel Ketch, T. Halsted Myers, H. J. Bogardus, George S. Dixon, Irving S. Haynes, P. Henry Fitz-Hugh, Walter F. Chappell, B. A. Hibbs, Frank Churchill, Anna M. Galbraith, Frances G. Deane, Caroline A. Cabot, and Mathilde K. Wallin.

SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC LAND

EFFORTS TO PROTECT IT FROM TIMBER DEPREDATORS.

Commissioner Lamoreaux on the Importance of the Work of the Special Agents of His Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Speaking of the increase of timber depredations and the insufficient appropriation by Congress to provide special agents to prevent and punish them, Commissioner Lamoreaux of the General Land Office said to-day:

"The timber depredations reported during the last year involved over $1,000,000, and there are eighty-five civil suits pending in the courts for the recovery of nearly $1,500,000, the value of the timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut.

"There is no more important branch of the General Land Office than that which is conducted under the special service division. Its labor is to protect the public lands and the timber thereon. The sums appropriated for this service are more than returned to the Government by the actual values of moneys recovered from cash forfeited on entries canceled by the action of the special agents and from the prosecution of timber trespasses. During the four fiscal years from 1886 to 1889, inclusive, the total appropriation for this service amounted to $680,000, and during the same period the cash recovered from these two sources was $1,017,414, which would have been lost but for the activity of the special agents.

"It is the intention of the present Administration vigorously to protect the public interests represented by the public lands of the United States, and it is believed that a competent force can more than return into the Treasury the expenses incurred by their employment. Yet the greatest value of this service lies in its tendency to check fraudulent land entries and the commission of timber trespasses. It is also on account of the small appropriations for special agents that it has thus far been impossible to detail any of them for the protection of the forest reserves which have from time to time been created, and which now include some 17,000,000 acres of land.

"It is also necessary to detail agents to determine the questions between the Government and States as to lands claimed by States as swamp lands, under the acts of Congress of 1849 and 1851, for a determination by this office as to whether they are agricultural or swamp lands, and it can only be done by special agents detailed for that purpose. We have now only twelve agents for all these different services."

Not All Somnambulists Are Safe.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 6.—The common belief that somnambulists have immunity from injury was disproved this morning. Mary Bastido, seventy-six years old, of 134½ Pacific Avenue, arose in her sleep at 4 o'clock and climbed out of a window to the roof of an extension in the rear of the house. She then went to the roof of the adjoining building and fell into the yard.

Her arm was broken and she was badly hurt about the head. Owing to her age, her recovery is doubtful.

Storage Battery Capital Increased.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The incorporation papers of the Electric Storage Battery Company of Philadelphia were amended to-day so as to increase the capital stock of the company from $10,000,000 to $13,500,000.

STARTING A NEW ARMORY

Cornerstone from Gettysburg Laid by the Fourteenth.

PRESENTED BY THE WAR VETERANS

The Three Regimental Organizations Participate in the Ceremony—Compliments from Mayor Schieren.

The cornerstone of the Fourteenth Regiment's armory, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises in the presence of the war veterans, the regimental veterans, and the active regiment.

These three organizations met at the old armory, in North Portland Avenue, and at 1 P. M. the march to the new armory was begun. The active regiment was escorted by the war veterans, under the command of Gen. E. B. Fowler. There were about seventy-five of them, and they carried the old battle flags, tattered and torn, but which are highly prized by the men, who were once of those known as the "Red-Legged Devils."

The active regiment turned out about 650 men, under the command of Col. Harry W. Michell. The line of march was along North Portland Avenue to Myrtle Avenue, to Carlton Avenue, to Greene Avenue, to Hanson Place, to Fourth Avenue, to St. Mark's Avenue, to Seventh Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to Eighth Avenue, and the armory. On reaching the armory the organizations were drawn up in line of masses. Mayor Schieren complimented the regiment on its excellent appearance, and also upon its new armory, which, he said, when completed would be one of the most commodious in the State, as well as one of the finest and best equipped. Mayor Schieren then presented Gen. E. B. Fowler, who was one of the commandants of the old "Fighting Fourteenth" during the war.

Gen. Fowler, carrying in his hand a silver trowel presented by the regimental officers for the express purpose of laying the cornerstone, said:

Officers and men of the Fourteenth, the surviving war veterans of the regiment, among whom we are proud to class our Colonel and your General of the brigade, have had brought from the battlefield of Gettysburg a block of granite for the cornerstone of this grand structure, your new armory. It was taken from a boulder there that from its imperishable nature has stood thousands of years, and we trust that as a part of this building it will be preserved for many generations to come. The inscription it bears is "Gettysburg," indicating its birthplace, the field of that great decisive battle in the war, on which field the Fourteenth Regiment took honorable part. Its motto, from the old Latin poet, expresses that fact, and well can the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment say to future ages of that great battle: "All of which I saw, and part of which I was." The war veterans present to the regiment to-day as a contribution toward a completion of its new armory this memento of glorious Gettysburg.

The stone, which is about three feet square, was then lowered into position, and was tapped by Gen. Fowler with the silver trowel. On it is this inscription:

GETTYSBURG.
Part of Which I Was; All of Which I Saw.
Presented by the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans.
1894.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, Chaplain of the regiment and pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, then delivered the oration. He said:

The laying of any cornerstone is at least suggestive, for every such stone is prophetic of a superstructure more or less imposing. But to lay a cornerstone whose prophecy has already come to such fulfillment in this princely pile that rears the massive form above us is doubly interesting. But the prophet—the stone itself—is even more suggestive than the superstructure. Where in all Brooklyn will you find a more interesting stone than this? Nowhere. Nor in the State of New-York. It takes rank to-day with the noted cornerstones of history, and is scarcely rivaled by any other except the stone on which the finger of God wrote the Commandments.

You must agree with me that this stone is famous in its associations. It is from Gettysburg—a place that ranks with Marathon, Marengo, Austerlitz, and Waterloo; a word that suggests one of the most terrible battles in the annals of history; a battle which lasted for three days with increasing violence, while the fate of a Nation and the cause of human freedom trembled in the balance. In the magnitude of the contending armies, in the matchless valor of both Federal and Confederate soldiers, in the number of killed and wounded, and in the magnitude of the results achieved no greater battle has been fought in the history of the world.

If this stone could become articulate, it would say: "Look at me. I was at Gettysburg on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, and witnessed that mighty shock of arms. I was drenched with the crimson blood of the bravest men that ever fought under the shining sun. I saw the brave Reynolds fall, and Zook, and Weed, and Vincent, and Cross, and Willard. I was tramped on by man and beast, by infantry, cavalry, and artillery, but I would gladly return to that battlefield and be again tramped on for the cause of human freedom and the preservation of the Union."

The new armory will be ready for occupancy by next May, and on the 24th of that month the regiment will celebrate the anniversary of its muster into the service of the United States. The armory is to contain a drill room, company rooms, officers' rooms, a library, a gymnasium, squad drill rooms, banquet halls, and staff officers' and veterans' rooms.

Lindenhurst's "Bell Ringer" Dead.

LINDENHURST, L. I., Dec. 6.—John Steigler, a veteran of the late war, is dead. He was seventy years old and leaves a wife. Steigler received a pension for a shattered arm.

He was very eccentric, and every morning at daybreak would walk the village streets singing the national airs. On Pfingst Sunday, when the village would be crowded with strangers, it was Steigler's habit to sit on his front stoop and whenever a party passed ring a big bell and sing songs.

He was known by many simply as the "Bell Ringer of Lindenhurst."

Display of Foreign Flags Opposed.

At its regular meeting on Wednesday, the New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States adopted a resolution recommending to the Governor and Legislature of the State the passage of an act "prohibiting the display of the flag or emblem of any foreign country upon any State, county, or municipal building; provided, however, that whenever any foreigner shall become the guest of the United States, the State, or of any city, upon public proclamation by the Governor, or the Mayor of such city, the flag of the country of which such public guest shall be a citizen may be displayed upon such public buildings."

Blinded Himself While Gunning.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 6.—Michael McNicholas, while gunning in Cowart's woods yesterday, raised his gun to shoot at a bird, and the breech not being locked, part of the load struck him in the face. He was blinded, but managed to feel his way home, a mile distant. One eye is completely destroyed, and the physician does not think the other can be saved.

A HINT TO CHRISTMAS GIVERS

Packages Not Fully Prepaid Will Be Detained in the Dead-Letter Office for Postage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—First Assistant Postmaster General Jones said to-day that postage stamps in large quantities are being sent to Postmasters all over the country, in anticipation of the holiday demand for them, and in view of the increased work which devolves upon the different offices, temporary increases of force, in many instances, have been made.

"In view of the great number of Christmas packages," he said, "which will soon begin to be sent through the mails, the Post Office Department invites attention to the fact that persons, either through ignorance or carelessness, have been accustomed to place insufficient postage on their packages, which results in their being sent to the Dead-Letter Office of the department. This is particularly so in regard to packages destined for foreign countries, and, while these Christmas presents sent through the mails are not necessarily lost to the persons for whom they are intended, in most cases they are detained until after Christmas Day, and thus defeat the object of the senders. When these packages reach the Dead-Letter Office, communications are sent to the persons whose addresses are thereon, with the information that if they forward the requisite amounts of postage to carry the packages through, they will be sent by the department. This carelessness, however, causes great delay, which ought to be avoided.

"The postal regulations regarding small packages being sent through the mails are unlike those with regard to letters, because, even if a letter has not the necessary postage, it will be sent to its destination and collection of the amount due will be made of the addressee."

IT MAY BE MURDERER HILLMAN

A MAN SUPPOSED TO BE THE SWINDLER ARRESTED IN ARIZONA.

The Story of His Crime to Secure Money from the Insurance Companies—Hunt of the Detectives.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, Dec. 6.—A man supposed to be J. W. Hillman, the insurance swindler, is under arrest here. Hillman was supposed to have been killed in 1878, though the insurance companies which had issued policies aggregating $80,000 on his life, have always doubted his death. He was finally run down, it is stated, by Deputy Customs Collector Finley of Nogales and Under Sheriff Gemmil of La Junta.

In 1875 Hillman and two companions, one of them resembling him very closely, went to the Buffalo Mountains of Texas to hunt. Hillman and one companion returned, but the man who bore the striking resemblance to him had disappeared. Hillman carried an insurance on his life of $80,000, and while in the mountains conceived a scheme to get the insurance, and killed his companion. He took the name of the man whom he had murdered, and said that Hillman had been accidentally shot dead and buried in the mountains.

In due time Mrs. Hillman made claim to the life insurance companies in which her husband had been insured. The companies became suspicious; the remains of the man whom Hillman had murdered were exhumed and it was then discovered that they were not those of the insured man.

Mrs. Hillman instituted legal proceedings in Topeka, Kan., her home, to recover the insurance, and the case was carried from one court to another, until she secured judgment for the principal, interest, and attorney's fees, in the Supreme Court of the United States. According to the order of the court, the judgment must be satisfied by the end of this year.

During all this time, the insurance companies have kept detectives on the trail of Hillman, who disappeared soon after his wife made claim for the insurance. He was followed to Australia, and other foreign countries, and a reward of $15,000 was offered for his apprehension, dead or alive. On the 4th of last month, Under Sheriff Gemmil arrived in this Territory from Colorado, and interested Finley in the case. Gemmil having learned that Hillman was in Sonora, he and Finley took the murderer's trail at Magdalena, Sonora, and followed him to Altara, Sonora; thence to Prescott, Arizona, Mexico City, Old Glory Camp, and then to Salvation Army Camp, in the Huachucas Mountains, where he was arrested. The supposed Hillman denied that he was the right man when told by the officers what they wanted him for. He was taken to Tombstone, where he is held, pending the arrival of requisition papers from Kansas.

Officers of the New-York insurance companies interested in the arrest of Hillman say that they have no advices concerning his supposed capture. In the Summer of 1893 a man was arrested in New-Mexico by certain detectives, who declared that he was Hillman. The insurance companies declined to pay the sum demanded by the detectives, who said they would produce the man. The prisoner was then given his liberty. It is possible that a similar attempt to procure a large sum of money from the insurance companies is now being made.

SHE HAS FLOATED NINE THOUSAND MILES

The Famous Derelict Fannie E. Woolston Again Dangerous to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—That famous derelict the schooner Fannie E. Woolston has been heard from again.

The ship has been afloat since Oct. 15, 1891.

The wreck has been a constant menace to mariners in the North Atlantic in its trip across the ocean and return. It was buffeted by the currents in an irregular course, which finally brought the hulk back to almost the position where it was first reported, near Cape Hatteras.

Last August a navigator sighted the ship in this position, and the December pilot chart from the Hydrographic Office shows that since then the Woolston has floated in a northerly direction to a position in the same latitude as Philadelphia.

It is estimated that the wreck has floated 9,000 miles in the three years since it was abandoned.

Mariners are warned against this derelict.

To Sell an Old Soldiers' Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House to-day a draft of a bill which he recommends be passed, to authorize the War Department to sell a section of land in Bucks County, Penn., formerly used as a burial ground for soldiers. The land was purchased in 1864 for the interment of soldiers dying while in the service of the United States. The remains of the soldiers buried in the lot have since been moved to the National Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Pardoned, to Die in Freedom.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President has pardoned Henry Zink, who was sentenced in Kentucky last February to ten years in prison for sending obscene literature through the mails. Presidential clemency is exercised "solely upon the certificate of a physician that the convict is hopelessly ill with consumption, and, in his opinion, cannot long survive."

NO REPLY FOR FELLOWS

Defense First Wants to Know the Prosecution's Case.

UNGER WILL HAVE FIGURES TO-DAY

The District Attorney's Counsel Says No Law Compels the Keeping of a Record—An Early Adjournment.

Not much progress was made yesterday in the examination of Col. Fellows's administration of the District Attorney's office before Commissioner Linson. After the further examination of one witness and the putting in evidence of some documents, Mr. Phillips announced that the prosecution rested.

Commissioner Linson told the other side to proceed, but Mr. McCurdy, Col. Fellows's lawyer, announced that, when they knew the case that had been made against the District Attorney, they would assume the responsibility of replying. This was in reply to Lawyer Phillips's reservation of the right to further examine Chief Clerk Unger after he had furnished to the prosecution some figures from the record of the District Attorney's office, as he had been ordered by the Commissioner.

"As it now is," said Mr. McCurdy, "we do not feel justified in calling witnesses for the defense, because we do not yet know the whole case against us. I have advised Col. Fellows not to call witnesses yet."

This brought the hearing to a close, and an adjournment was taken to 10:30 this morning, because Chief Clerk Unger said it would be impossible for him to furnish before then the figures that were wanted.

Mr. Phillips began yesterday's proceedings by offering in evidence the indictments in the case of William Carrere and the papers in the police court case of Dora Torres against William Carrere. He also put in evidence Mr. Weilman's letter resigning as Assistant District Attorney and Col. Fellows's reply.

Chief Clerk Unger was then recalled. He testified that 500 cases were left over by District Attorney Nicoll. There were 325 prisoners in the Tombs Dec. 1. Of these 121 were indicted. The others were waiting for trial. Outside of the excise cases, there were about 500 cases awaiting trial Dec. 1.

"When Col. Fellows took office, there were about 1,000 excise cases awaiting trial," said Mr. Unger. "In the last three months the police have made about 3,000 arrests for violation of the excise laws. I cannot tell how many of these cases are untried."

"We have been trying to get these figures for two days," said Mr. Phillips. "Until we get them we cannot go on. Either they do not want us to have the figures or they do not keep an accurate record in the office."

Mr. Unger offered the explanation that he had not had time to get the figures.

"I notice," interposed Mr. Sutro, "that Mr. Unger remains at this hearing trying to assist Col. Fellows's lawyer in his defense instead of staying at his office getting the figures ordered by the Commissioner to be produced."

"My clerks are working at the figures," replied Mr. Unger.

"Bring the figures in to-morrow," said Commissioner Linson.

"You know, of course, that there is no law compelling the District Attorney to keep any record in his office," said Mr. McCurdy.

The hearing was then adjourned.

Fellows and the $5,000 Check.

The report that Col. Fellows had received $5,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company on the conviction of Dr. Meyer for poisoning Ludwig Brandt was denied yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times by the District Attorney.

"It is an absolute lie," he said, "if a mere rumor can be so characterized. I did receive a check for $5,000 from the company twenty-two years ago, but it was the insurance on my sister's husband's life."

Dr. Walter R. Gillette of the Mutual Life Insurance Company also said the report was false.

TO MAKE ROSELLE A BOROUGH

The Election to be Held Dec. 18—Many Improvements Desired.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 6.—A large number of the taxpayers of Roselle made application here to-day to the Court of Common Pleas for permission to hold an election to determine whether or not the place shall be incorporated as a borough, which would make it independent of Linden Township. It is claimed the residents are largely in favor of it, and the petition handed to the court contains the names of more than one-tenth of all the people in the township, and one-third of those living in Roselle.

Judge McCormick granted the application and designated Dec. 18 as the time when the special election will take place. He appointed Horace S. Bachman, Lewis T. Mulford, and Stephen S. Price as Commissioners to see the election fairly conducted. The election for Mayor and Councilmen of the borough, if incorporated, will be held about the second week in January.

The more progressive element in Roselle heartily desires the change, as it will enable many improvements to be made, among them the building of a big trunk sewer for the place, which now has no sewerage facilities.

HE THREATENED TO SHOOT F. E. MURPHY

Mount Vernon Friends of the Temperance Lecturer Had Clark Arrested.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Some excitement was caused in the F. E. Murphy temperance mass meeting here last night by the arrest of Charles H. Clark of New-Rochelle, who announces himself as a "Liberalist lecturer—justice not for the few, but for all."

For some reason Clark took a dislike to Murphy and his work in the series of meetings being held in this city, and wrote and circulated a small handbill ridiculing the Murphy meetings. He started from New-Rochelle, saying, it is alleged, that he was going to the Murphy meeting and intended to shoot Mr. Murphy for abusing him. He attended the meeting, and was watched by those who had heard of his threat. They saw him change his seat a number of times, each time getting closer to the stage.

Finally, fearing that some act of violence might

BISHOP TAYLOR IN AFRICA

Details of the Work That He Is Doing in the Dark Continent.

AIDED BY DR. JENNIE TAYLOR, DENTIST

They Are Teaching the Heathen the Industries of Civilized Life as Well as the Gospel—Their Meetings Successful.

The Rev. Ross Taylor of this city has recently received two very interesting letters from Bishop William Taylor, the grand old African missionary, who is now making his fifth tour among the Methodist mission stations in the Dark Continent. Bishop Taylor is now over seventy years of age, yet he is enduring the hardships of African life and travel with the same vigor that characterized his younger days. His present trip is rendered particularly notable because he is accompanied by his niece, Miss, or, more properly, Dr. Jennie M. Taylor, who has the honor of being the first person to enter Africa in the capacity of a dental missionary.

The Bishop and his niece left New-York about a year and a half ago, as was then told in The New-York Times, for a three years' journey. They will not return until the Spring of 1896, and the Methodist Board and other organizations will undoubtedly prepare a royal welcome for the veteran Bishop and the fearless young lady who has willingly sacrificed home and its comforts for the wilds of Africa. For Dr. Jennie, as she is called, will have visited, before she returns, all of the Methodist missions, some of which are situated hundreds of miles inland, and the only access to many is by walking or riding on half-tamed African bulls.

In this latter respect Dr. Jennie recently had an experience which for most young women would have destroyed forever whatever charm there may be in traveling through the African forests. It was during a journey of seventy-five miles to attend a missionary conference in Angola, and on the second day Dr. Jennie rode a bull which, as Bishop Taylor says in his letter, had but lately been purchased from heathendom, "and had never seen a white woman before, and had not learned the proprieties of civilized life. The doctor was advised not to mount him, but she did, and descending a hill her saddle turned, the bull sprang forward in fright, which seemed to turn to anger. She, of course, was thrown to the ground, and before she could rise the beast made a charge with his powerful horns, but instead of driving one of them through her body, his pate struck her body, with a horn on each side of her, and she seized him by the nose and nostril rope, and brought him to time. 'Uncle Sam,' distant about twenty feet, rushed to the rescue, and Jennie escaped unhurt. Sam thought that such a caution would deter her from mounting that bull again. She did not wish to ride, preferred to walk with her uncle, but she could not allow an African bull to take a mean advantage of her; so she mounted him and taught him better behavior."

The "Uncle Sam" mentioned is an American, who, before going to Arica, was for twelve years a railroad conductor in Vermont. He now has charge of a gospel train running between some of the stations in the wilderness. His name is Samuel Mead, but he is known only as Uncle Sam by all the missionaries, and the negroes as well. An interesting anecdote, told by the Bishop in his last letter, shows the kind of man "Uncle Sam" is: "I heard him defend himself against a fierce wordy attack of two powerful men, who would not, within a hundred miles of where they live, meet a man who would dare face them in any altercation. Sam was perfectly master of the situation. He just chewed up their angry words and spat them on their feet. They could but laugh at their own utter defeat, and, extending their hands, said: 'Good-bye, Mr. Mead, good-bye.' Sam could have had a fight without a minute's notice, and could have thrashed the pair of them, and, had not his naturally fierce temper been conquered by the perfect love of God, he would have done it."

There were ten in all on this seventy-five mile jaunt, besides a number of native carriers to transport the baggage, bedding, and other accoutrements. Most of them, including the Bishop, slept at night in the open air, wrapped up in thick blankets and guarded by their faithful negroes. One carrier sufficed for the Bishop's luggage, but ten were needed for Dr. Jennie's dental outfit, but when the preparations were completed there were four carriers short, so two heavy dentistry trunks had to be left behind. The carriers were members of the Sibolo tribe, whose headquarters are southeast of the Congo River. There was one tent among the party, and three bulls, one for the Bishop, if he chose to ride, but he preferred to walk, evidently not wishing to meet with such an encounter as befell Dr. Jennie. The walking, as Bishop Taylor expressed it, was interspersed with the "refreshing pleasure of wading the rivers."

On the last day, when fourteen miles lay between them and the seat of the conference, Dr. Jennie and one or two others stopped to wait for one of the carriers who had been delayed. A short distance ahead of them was a wide and swiftly-flowing river, which had to be crossed. When the little party met at noontime for their simple luncheon the Bishop was anxious to learn how his niece had accomplished the feat, and asked her:

"Well, Dr. Jennie, how did you get across the river?"

"Oh, we got over all right; how did you get over?"

"I crossed above the ford on a fallen tree, but it is difficult to keep your feet amid the tangled limbs of the fallen tree, and the water there is deep, and yet so rapid that a person falling in it would probably be drowned."

"Well, I took no such risks. I doffed my shoes and stockings and waded the river at the usual crossing."

The seventy-five-mile journey to the conference required seven days, but they all arrived safely, and were met in Angola by a number of other missionaries who had come from different localities. The conference was held at the Ben Barrett Station, so named in honor of Benjamin Barrett of Wisconsin, who has given a considerable sum of money for the erection of suitable mission buildings and workshops where the native children may be taught useful trades. The event, however, despite the encouraging reports which were made regarding the progress of the work in the districts, was saddened by the death of one of the missionaries, Miss Lavinia Ratcliff, who for several years had been an active missionary worker. She had come a long distance, traveling partly by rail and partly in one of the African topoigas, carried by two negroes. She was not well when she started, but it was thought the journey would benefit her; but she arrived in a weak condition and died during the conference. She was buried in a coffin of African mahogany made by the missionaries, and laid at rest on the border of the wide-stretching woods just beyond the mission buildings.

It was at this conference that Dr. Jennie found opportunity to do a great deal of dental work. In fact, she went out as a missionary among missionaries, and her presence among them has been hailed with joy, as many of the latter have not visited their homes in this country since they left for Africa ten years ago and more. The need of a dentist among them has long been felt, and Bishop Taylor has for two or three years been trying to find a dentist who would go out as a missionary. Dr. Jennie Taylor had been studying previously in Philadelphia to fit herself as a medical missionary, but when she learned that a dentist was needed at this time more than anything else, she took a course of dentistry in this city and gladly accompanied the Bishop on his three years' tour. She has seen a great deal of Africa since she landed in Liberia over a year ago, and has not had a day's illness in all that time. She says she is delighted with the country and the people, and the latter appear to be equally delighted with her.

Bishop Taylor, in speaking of Dr. Jennie's amiability, says: "She is a wonderful worker, and commends herself by her amability to the Captains of ships, surgeons, officers, crews, passengers, white people or black, little children, monkeys, dogs, cats, kittens, and puppies. Very religious as well, but not demonstrative, she will have her own way, and usually her judgment is clear. She sings native hymns like an old missionary."

Her missionary work, it will be seen, is not confined to dentistry alone, and she has been a valuable assistant to the Bishop in his labors. Her dental tools she has not been obliged to use upon any of the natives as yet, for their civilization has not reached a point where they need the services of a dentist as much as the white people do. But should occasion require she is ready.

Besides her dental outfit, which has occasioned a wonderful amount of curiosity among the blacks, she also took a complete photographic outfit and several musical instruments. Some of her pictures have lately been received by the Rev. Ross Taylor, who is the Bishop's son and editor of Illustrated Africa.

In summing up the present condition of the missionary field, as Bishop Taylor has found it during the last year, he says:

"You say, 'How can you work commerce and the Gospel together?' Just as Paul worked at his tentmaking in the cities where the inhabitants would not support the Gospel messengers sent to serve them. If it be needful to teach the heathen any of the industries of civilized life, none are more important than those which belong to the commerce of their country, and as fast as possible deliver it from the blight of rum, dishonesty, and lies, and if we lay its resources under contribution for a rapid spread of the Gospel, all the better.

"Traders from the east, a hundred miles away, frequently come to our meetings, but find their way first through the store, and they tell the news far away that they found a strange people who 'won't sell or give them rum, won't tell lies, won't cheat them.' It is only in Angola, however, that we have dipped into commerce, except a very little on the Congo. Our leading missionaries in Angola were merchants at home before they became missionaries, and understand the business and teach their apprentices. On the Liberian coast we depend mainly on coffee culture as a source of support and extension of the work. Our coffee plantations there will not be self-supporting for some years to come."

After the Angola conference, which was held in the latter part of August, Bishop Taylor was called to England, and spent two months there. He has just returned to Liberia, and, after a conference at Monrovia, the capital, he will journey to the Congo district, and then into the interior to visit the remaining stations. Dr. Jennie Taylor has gone to Cape Palmas, and there the Bishop will rejoin her in February, 1895.

THE FUNERAL OF LEON ABBETT

DISTINGUISHED MEN ABOUT THE BIER OF THE EX-GOVERNOR.

Allan McDermott's Tribute of Tears—A Simple Evening Service—The Interment To-day.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 6.—The residence of Justice Leon Abbett was crowded from noon till night to-day. The body was exposed to view in the large parlor. It was incased in a massive oak casket elaborately carved. Upon it was a plate on which was engraved:

Leon Abbett.
Born Oct. 8, 1836.
Died Dec. 4, 1894.

The casket was surrounded with potted palms entwined with smilax. About the room were disposed vases containing roses and ferns. On a stand at the head of the casket lay a wreath of pink roses.

Among those who called were Gov. George T. Werts and Mrs. Werts, Benjamin F. Lee, Major Gen. Plume, William R. Barricklo, Judge Albert Hoffman, Col. John I. Van Cleef, Willard C. Fisk, William Utz, Major Anderson, John W. Queen, Col. Kuser, ex-Gov. Robert S. Green, and Chancellor McGill. Letters or telegrams of condolence were received from Vice Chancellor Van Fleet, Charles E. Hendrickson, Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth, George R. Gray, Senator John R. McPherson, and James Smith, Jr., Col. E. A. Stevens, Judges Woodruff and Henry, and others.

The Hudson County Bar Association met at the Court House at 4 P. M. Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, who presided, made an earnest address, in which he characterized Justice Abbett as a man of firm convictions and earnest purpose. He then appointed Judge Lippincott, William A. Lewis, A. Q. Garretson, William T. Hoffman, and Allan L. McDermott a committee to prepare suitable resolutions.

Mr. McDermott, who for years had been the faithful ally and lieutenant of Justice Abbett, attempted to speak, but broke down. He said his tears must take the place of the words he should utter as a tribute to the memory of his friend. Addresses of eulogy were made by Willard C. Fisk, Charles C. Black, Judge Hudspeth, and Morris Bretzfeld.

The funeral services were held at 8 o'clock this evening. They were brief and extremely simple, consisting merely of the reading of the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. George S. Bennitt, rector of Grace Church.

He made no remarks beyond the brief announcement that the interment would be at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and would be private. The house was crowded. Among those present were Gov. George T. Werts and Mrs. Werts, E. F. C. Young, Chancellor McGill, Mayor Wanser, Senator John R. McPherson, Capt. E. W. B. Holt, Sheriff Toffey, Gilbert Collins, Lebbeus Ward, Allan L. McDermott, Dr. B. Edge, W. S. Hancock, Senator Barrett, Barker Gumnere, Col. W. H. Sterling, and Justice Jonathan Dixon and almost the entire judiciary of the State.

Wanted a Search Warrant.

"You are charged with intoxication. What have you to say?" asked Justice Simms of Matthew Ryan, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning.

"Nothing," replied Ryan.

"Well, you are fined $3," continued the Justice.

"All right Judge, but I want to get a search warrant," was Ryan's answer.

"A search warrant?" queried Justice Simms, in surprise. "Who for?"

"Why, to look for the money to pay my fine," said Ryan.

Ryan is earning his fine.

An Old Woman Run Down.

Mary Anthony, ninety years old, of 406 East Sixteenth Street, was knocked down by a horse and wagon at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue A yesterday, and had her right foot injured. She was attended and taken home. Elmer Bandel, nineteen years old, of 1341½ Newell Street, Greenpoint, the driver of the wagon, was placed under arrest.

Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 1,269 Broadway:

American District Telegraph Offices.

Broadway, No. 120, (In Equitable Building,) corner of Cedar Street.
Broadway, No. 195, near Fulton Street.
Broadway, No. 256, near Murray Street.
Broadway, No. 287, corner of Reade Street.
Broadway, No. 407, near Lispenard Street.
Broadway, No. 599, near Houston Street.
Broadway, No. 854, near Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,140, corner of Twenty-sixth St.
Broadway, No. 1,227, corner of Thirtieth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,591, near Forty-eighth Street.
Broome Street, No. 444, near Broadway.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square.
Church Street, No. 151, near Chambers Street.
Church Street, No. 256, near Franklin Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 251, near Seventy-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 453, corner of Eighty-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 644, near Ninety-first St.
Desbrosses Street, No. 32, near Washington St.
Eighth Avenue, No. 70, near Thirteenth Street.
Eighth Avenue, No. 985, near Fifty-eighth Street.
Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 120, near Wall Street.
Fulton Street, No. 58, corner of Ryder's Alley.
Fourteenth Street, No. 110 West, near Sixth Avenue.
Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
Forty-second Street, in Grand Central Station.
Forty-fifth Street, corner of First Avenue.
Gansevoort Market, Gansevoort Street, corner of West Street.
Grand Street, No. 233, near Bowery.
Greenwich Street, No. 316, near Reade Street.
Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth Street, corner of Tenth Avenue.
Madison Avenue, No. 763, near Sixty-sixth Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, No. 268 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 261 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 990, corenr of Fifty-fifth St.
Tenth Street, No. 398 East, near Avenue C.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,059, near Sixty-third Stretf.
Third Avenue, No. 1,369, near Seventy-eighth St.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No., 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 380, corner of Christopher St.

Other Agencies.

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 95, near Sixty-fourth Street; B. Opp.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 745, near Ninety-sixth Street; I. T. Ooroby.
Avenue A, No. 52, between Third and Fourth Streets; Edward J. H. Tamsen.
Avenue A, No. 82, near Sixth Street; John Hemrich.
Bleecker Street, No. 325; near Christopher Street; Jewell.
Broadway, No. 874, corner of Eighteenth Street; Frank Seaman.
Broadway, No. 1,242, near Thirty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 469, near Eighty-third Street; Fisher Brothers.
Columbus Avenue, No. 503, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; J. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Essex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 387, near Twenty-ninth Street; Sam Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebermann.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,180, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; A. Bachman.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,318, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Eighty-sixth Street, No. 204 East, near Third Avenue; Francis W. Schilling.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gallo.
Ninth Avenue, No. 651, near Forty-sixth Street; Empire Advertising Agency.
Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, No. 244 West, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; R. A. Carrington.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,318, near Sixty-ninth Street; C. Pontal.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Calahan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 148 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Ford.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 554, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; Murray Hill Advertising Agency.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahskopft.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,563, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,662, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
Twenty-third Street, No. 162 East, corner of Third Avenue; C. O. Olsen.
Varick Street, No. 198, near Houston Street; John Hue.

Agencies in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street; F. A. Thordale.
Broadway, No. 153; Hayden.
Broadway, No. 876, near Keap Street; Lewis & Co.
Bedford Avenue, Nos. 1,258 and 1,260, near Fulton Street; R. C. Talbot.
Court Street, No. 63, near Livingston Street; Edward B. Marryatt.
Ewen Street, No. 194, near Ten Eyck Street; Henry Schulz.
Fifth Avenue, No. 240; William Pett.
Fulton Street, corner of Grand Avenue; James Burns.
Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue; E. Burke.
Fulton Street, No. 1896, near Cranberry Street; Williams Brothers.
Flatbush Avenue, No. 269, near St. Mark's Avenue; Mrs. J. R. Suter.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,056, corner of Broadway; John B. Keitz.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,278; George H. Miller.
Greenpoint Avenue, No. 81, near Franklin; D. B. Treadwell.
Johnson and Washington Streets, and Court, corner of Joralemon Street; J. E. Orr.
Montague Street, corner of Hicks Street; M. Hennessy.

Long Island Agencies.

JAMAICA—David L. Hardenbrook.
LONG ISLAND CITY—Borden Avenue, No. 5; John W. Davren.
PATCHOGUE—James Canfield.

East Orange, N. J.

Main Street, No. 549, opposite Washington; William H. Allen.

Orange, N. J.

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 293; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a competent woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect; been in her employ nine years. 6 West 51st St., present employers.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, not long in the country, for upstairs work in private family; willing and obliging. M. O., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; reference. 404 West 56th St., Carroll's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving town wishes to secure situation for excellent chambermaid and waitress; been in her employ four years. 44 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; or chambermaid and do sewing; first-class city references. R., Box 421, 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family. 13 East 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID. — First-class; Protestant; good sewer; best city references. E. B., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and do light washing; city reference. 610 5th Av., corner 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; city or country; good city reference. 363 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—City or country; good recommendations. 1,531 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing or sewing. 738 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid or waitress; boarding house preferred. 226 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing, obliging; good references. Hulbig, 444 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; good references. 1,793 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French, English, German, and American cooking; serves dinners for parties in neatest manner; wages moderate; sixteen years' best city reference from one family. 240 East 28th St.; ring once.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, creams, &c.; also marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 133 West 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By English cook; housekeeper; would take entire charge of large household; marketing; large dinners, where young cook is kept; wages, $45 to $50; best of references. G. L., 330 West 17th St., Connor's bell.

COOK.—By first-class North of Ireland Catholic cook in a private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies, sherbets, pastry; wages, $30; city reference. 215 West 18th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two sisters, one as cook, the other as laundress; can furnish first-class reference as to capability, &c.; leave on account of death in the family. Can be seen, for two days, at 11 East 24th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing in private family; good city reference. E., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference. G. L., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish first-class cook in private family; good wages expected; three years' best reference, or personally, if required. M. S., 237 East 26th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook in private family; understands good family cooking; good city reference; no washing; no postal cards. H., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls, one as first-class cook, other as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse; best city references. 145 West 60th St., Regan's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all branches of cooking; best personal and city references. J. H., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; good baker; economical; in a small private family; best city references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—First-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By good cook; understands her business; soups, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city reference. 335 East 31st St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; can take full charge and do marketing; city reference. 508 West 28th St., care of Mrs. Peters.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; first-class cook; in a private family for city or country; wages, $35. 207 West 67th St., O'Brien's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class American; understands soups, entrées, desserts; willing to do coarse washing; best references. E. H., 751 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; go out by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. F. T. E., 39th St.

COOK.—By French girl as good cook in a small family; no big washing; best reference; good home preferred to big wages. Miss M. A., 106 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in private family; excellent family cook; experienced and trustworthy; good references; no washing; city or country. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young girl as cook and laundress; good references. Mrs. McNamara, 219 East 77d St.

COOK.—By a good cook; would do plain washing in a small private family; good reference. 309 West 44th St., first floor, rear.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; in quiet family; English; just arrived; excellent references. R., 50 Washington Mews, University Place.

COOK.—By young woman as accomplished cook; best city reference. K. R., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; don't need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress in a small private family. M. L., Box 103, Times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; city or country; first-class reference. 449 West 52d St., first floor.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; take charge of kitchen; do coarse washing; private family; city references. 228 East 45th St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook and housekeeper; understands fancy cooking, pastry; city reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as thorough family cook and laundress; fully competent; excellent city reference. M. R., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Respectable woman; good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent cook; six years' best city reference from last place. 530 3d Av., near 35th St., in trunk store.

COOK.—By excellent family cook in private family; best recommendations; last employer can be seen. 342 6th Av., store.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business in all its branches; last employer can be seen. 204 East 25th St.; ring McNally's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; wages, $45 per month. Halm, 351 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city references; city or country. Julia, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young English woman; wages, $20 to $25. Clark, 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; best reference. 539 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By competent cook; will work by day or week in private family. A. M., 486 8th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day cleaning; first-class laundress; for latter part of week; good worker. 212 East 28th St., third floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By Protestant young woman by day or week; first-class cook; good city reference. E. W., care of Brown, 424 3d Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out day's work washing, ironing, or anything cleaning; good reference. 244 West 32d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart young woman; cook, wash, and ironing, or cleaning of any kind; best city reference. 347 East 31st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; first-class laundress; by the day or other work; city reference. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with other work; best reference. A. C., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced woman to go out washing, ironing, or housecleaning; good reference. Mrs. Sullivan, 242 East 90th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Thorough dressmaker; formerly with J. H. Egan; fancy coats, wraps, street costumes, carriage, evening, and reception gowns made at short notice at home or out by day; terms, $3 per day. Mme. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—More customers by day or at home; city reference. 239 East 87th St. M. Roper.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly widow as housekeeper for widower's family, or as cook in a small family; best city references. Call, for two days, at 237 West 46th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a professional German cook and housekeeper; wages, $30 to $40; excellent city reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper where one or more help is kept; best references. A. Knox, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young Swedish girl to do general housework. 259 Madison St.

HOUSEWORK.—By active young woman to do housework in a small family; excellent cook; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference. 97 West End Av., near 69th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer, ironer; willing and obliging; six years' city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, 16; Protestant; to assist with housework of chamberwork; willing and obliging. L. R., care of Manlon, 705 9th Av., near 48th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a smart young girl, lately landed, as general houseworker, kitchenmaid, or to children; neat sewer; willing and obliging. 307 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By capable woman to do general housework in small family; city reference. M. G., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; good cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman to do light housework; no washing; references. M. A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her kitchenmaid; good reference. Call or address, Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 12, at 83 Irving Place.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in private family, with reference; or do cooking. M. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

KITCHMENMAID.—By an experienced young girl in first-class family; highest recommendations. E. M., care of Mrs. Oliver, 106 East 52d St.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid. Call, Thursday or Friday, 83 Irving Place.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; first-class references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined French girl, lately landed, speaking English, as lady's maid to lady or child; good sewer; understands hairdressing. P. A., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Thorough; excellent city references. 248 East 21st St., Hifton's letter box.

MAID.—By educated German Protestant person; speaks English well; as maid to elderly lady or child not under 6 years old; competent seamstress; best city references; letter only. German, care Mrs. Weiss, 63 West 11th St.

MAID.—By refined Canadian young woman as maid to elderly or invalid lady; do plain sewing; city reference; city or country. 97 West End Av., near 69th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent person as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with other duties. Address, all week, A. F., care Miss Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; age, 24. A., care W. J. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city references of five years. M. R., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best of reference from last place. 106 East 88th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as excellent laundress; would assist with other work; in private family; city or country; good reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class laundress; two years' city references. 359 East 20th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress and assist in chamberwork; good reference. Call at 444 West 39th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress, and will assist in chamberwork; good references. 266 West 47th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; city references. M. C., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and assist the cook; small private family; reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 2.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best of reference from last place. 228 East 46th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best of reference; wages, $20. 152 East 39th St., Ramsay's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class reference from last employer. A. D., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge. The Dakota, 72d St. and 8th Av., Apartment 27, last employer's.

NURSE.—First-class, experienced, and trustworthy; devoted and reliable in sickness; thoroughly competent to take entire charge from birth; highest personal reference; wages, $25. The Rev. Mother Superior, Villa Maria Academy, 139 East 79th St.

NURSE.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find, for a thoroughly trustworthy, honest, and sober woman, a position as infant's nurse; best of reference. Apply at this week, between 11 and 2, at 39 East 58d St.

NURSE.—By young French girl, 18, lately landed; good education; as nurse or maid for growing children; good references. S., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Educated young girl to care for grown child; competent; experienced; willing and obliging; personal city reference. R. M., 141 West 15th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE, &c.—By competent French nurse and seamstress for grown children; will do chamberwork. Française, care French dressmaker, 78 West 48th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—American woman; any kind of sickness; trained in massage; willing and obliging; seven years' city references. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—Lady wants place for thoroughly responsible girl as maid to growing child or elderly lady; good sewer; willing to travel. 79 Madison Av.

NURSE.—Spanish; experienced; to mind children and do sewing; five years' in one place; good reference. 244 West 14th St., third floor, Room 9. No. 1 Post.

NURSE.—By widow in private family; to care for grown children, sew, and teach if necessary. Mr

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Trading and Generally Firmer Prices.

SHIPPERS OPERATING MORE FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Steady—Cotton Higher—Coffee Steady.

The West was rather easy early in the day, and caused a weakness here in grain and provisions, but the renewal of export inquiry gave a firmer tone to the trading, and the close showed a substantial gain for the day, while the chief business was in local scalping and switching. Cotton was irregular, but closed at an advance, with outsiders buying to a considerable extent. Coffee was unsettled with Europe, but closed steady.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¾@	61
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56½@	57
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34⅝@	34½
Flour, straight Winter	$2.75 @	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	20 @	22
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.25
Lard, Western steam	7.90 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	25 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4⅜
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @	16¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.50 @	..
Lead in	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts declined ⅛@⅜c early on easier cables, weakness West, local realizing, and foreign selling, but rallied ⅝@⅞c on an increased export demand, with local shorts covering, and closing firm at ⅝@⅝c up for the day, with a moderate trade, chiefly switching and scalping. Spot was in better export demand, with prices ½c higher and closing very strong. Sales, 240,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 80,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 2⅝c under May, free on board, afloat; 80,000 bushels do at 1⅜@1¼c under May, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do at 3½c under May, in store; 40,000 bushels do on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, on private terms, delivered.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅜c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 10½c over December free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61⅜c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, store, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 65c....Clearances hence, 32,243 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 101,488 bushels....Receipts, 49,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 66,963 bushels; in the interior, 705,958 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm at ¼@½c advance, following the West and wheat, with the business chiefly local. Spot was in light demand at ½@1c decline sales, 47,500 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, or for private terms; the trade bought 14,600 bushels No. 3 mixed at 49½@50¼c, elevator; 1,300 bushels do at 51c, delivered; 16,000 bushels steamer mixed at 52c, elevator, and a car of car corn at 75c per 100 lb; No. 2 mixed sold at 66½@66¾c, delivered; receipts, 24,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 147,412 bushels; in the interior, 409,166 bushels....Clearances hence, 47,573 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 52,516 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with the close firm at ⅛c advance. Spot were moderately active and unchanged, with the close steady....Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 39@39½c for 25,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 38¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39¾c; No. 3 do, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾@34½c, for 35,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¾c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35¾@35½c; track mixed, 34@36c; track white, 39@42½c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 55,200 bushels; exports, 20 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	80,000	60 @60⅞	60⅞
January	30,000	60⅜@61⅜	61½
February	20,000	61⅜@62½	62½
March	195,000	62⅝@63⅝	63⅜
May	2,420,000	63⅝@64⅞	64⅜
July	70,000	64½@65	65
Total	2,815,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	75,000	55½@55¾	55⅞
January	25,000	53½@53¾	53½
May	375,000	53⅛@53 15-16	53⅞
Total	475,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	....	....@....	34½
January	....	....@....	35¼
February	25,000	36 @....	36
May	60,000	36⅛@36⅜	36⅜
No. 2 white—			
December	....	....@....	39
January	10,000	39½@....	39½
Total	95,000		

FLOUR—There was a fair inquiry from local jobbers, but the firm prices asked checked the business. Sales, 14,650 bbls, including 7,050 bbls City Mills patents on private terms, 250 bbls do at $4.05@$4.15, 2,500 bbls do clear at $3.35, 1,800 sacks No. 2 Winter at $3.05@$2.15, 900 bbls Winter wheat straights at $2.70@2.75, 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.65, 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60, 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.45, 300 bbls Spring patents at $3.75, and 250 bags Winter supers at $2....Arrivals, 11,290 bbls and 25,924 sacks; exports, 943 bbls and 14,796 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 22,767 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	@....	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.40@ 2.45
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.45@ 2.55
Clears	2.35@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@....	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@....	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@....	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@....	@ 2.20
City fine	@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	Nom'l.	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@....
No. 1	$2.35@$2.60	2.90@$2.75
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.30@ 3.45
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.90@$2 on spot, and $1.75@$1.85 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@90c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.18@$1.20; white, $1.22@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.75; cut, $4.50@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Easy and quiet. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track, 53@54c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Dull and easy at 61@66c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@65c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@80c; middlings, 80@85c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85c. Cottonmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—For the upper grades of clover 9⅝@9¾c is quoted on moderate demands and not at all urgent offerings. We quote: Spot clover, 9⅜@9½c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market has an easy look, but it is not shaken materially. There is more of the oil on offer than wanted at present, and especially for near-by arrival, while there are also left over receipts on the dock, upon which there is a little pressure. In their situation, any desire to stand out as sellers at an easy price and beyond a disposition to buy prompts a little irregularity. Nice yellow or strictly prime has been sold again at 30c, yet at the same time yellow that will pass on contract as prime has been sold at 29c; is further offered on the spot at that price, and also for December and January deliveries. The trading is coming more from parties who are willing to take the chances in holding as against requirements of the future for consumption. The short interest is still slack, and is almost entirely from Germany, with the Mediterranean standing out at 28c as its best bid. Just at present, if there were sellers of prime yellow at 28c, there is no doubt that many thousands of barrels could be sold for investment as well as for export, but if the market should get there gradually it is hard to say whether the interest at the price could be kept up. The compound lard trading is still unsatisfactory, and restricts demand for the oil. Crude, in shipping order, is now at 24c as the best bid, and 150 bbls sold at that. Of yellow, sales are again of 1,000 bbls, distinctly nice oil, including choice lots, at 30c; 100 bbls prime at 29½c, 200 bbls prime at 29c, 100 bbls prime, December delivery, at 29c; 100 bbls do, January delivery, at 29c. Of white, sales of 600 bbls Southern made, to arrive, for export, at 31c; quoted here at 33c asked. Crude, in bulk at the mills, was sold again at 20c for 20,000 gallons.

LARD OIL—Is slow, with 55c quoted for city.

LINSEED—Is in fair jobbing demand, with 75c quoted for State and 56c for city.

NEATSFOOT—There is a fair jobbing business; unracked at 55c; unracked yellow up to refined white, according to cold test, at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 46c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The packers are either not able or unwilling to take care of the supplies of hogs, or possibly they find too many pigs in the offerings, and that the larger amounts left over represent more those light-weight offerings. They have stood in for some time as ready buyers of good hogs, and have held prices up very well considering the pressure, but the continued rushing forward of the swine leaves some surplus, and bears steadily against their value. Chicago had 23,000 head left over from yesterday's supply, although there was found easy buying at lower prices. The products suffer a little from the decline in hogs, but there is evidently an impression that prices are low enough, and offerings are not at all urgent, and are especially careful of the January delivery. The stocks at the West of all meats are very much larger than last year, but the packing assumed large proportions at an earlier period than usual, and will wind up at an earlier date; therefore comes the consideration of holding against well-recognized future wants. Toward the close all products recovered in tone, assisted by the advance in grain, with also more vigorous buying, prices standing better than last night. The outlets for supplies to exporters keep well up to the readiness of packers to sell, and there is a pronounced feeling among the cutting to large any desirable product. The packing of hogs is 470,000 head for the season, against 290,000 same time last year.

LARD—Western steam was easy early in the day, about 2½ points off, but the close was firm and 5 points better here than last night. There was a little more of a buying interest here from the refiners. The exporters are buying at the West, but were quiet here for steam, although steadily taking moderate quantities of refined. The hog supplies were again large, and tended to a general easy weakness, but there was a quick coming about in response to grain, and it looked as though there was a confidence which was shaken only momentarily to recover promptly without especially stimulating features. The world's visible supply of lard, a statement of which was at hand yesterday, shows the amounts held in Europe as 49,000 tcs, while afloat for Europe there were 54,000 tcs; this, with the stock in Chicago of 13,284 tcs, contract, and 5,710 tcs other kinds; 9,756 tcs at East St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, and 9,750 tcs at New-York, gives a total of 141,510 tcs, as against 105,289 tcs last month, or a gain for that time of 36,221 tcs. The visible supply this date in 1893 was 61,454 tcs; in 1892, 102,148 tcs; in 1891, 240,357 tcs; in 1890, 377,242 tcs. Cash closed at $7.30 asked. Sales were 250 tcs on private terms, and 250 tcs, to arrive next week, at $7.25. City steam was steady, with $6.75 bid. Sales of 160 tcs at $6.75. Options, no sales; December closed at $7.25, nominal; January closed at $7.30; May closed at $7.47½. Refined has a steady moderate inquiry for the Continent, with $7.65 quoted; South America at $8. The Western markets declined 2 points, and recovered 7 points, with the close for December at $6.82; January at $6.92@$6.95; May at $7.15.

PORK—There was little export demand here, but the few lots taken up were at steady prices, in all 225 bbls. The West was only 5 to 7c lower, and came about easily on the rise in grain, with also an increase of buying orders, and closed 5 to 7c over Wednesday night. The latest prices at the West are $12 for December, $12.02 for January, and $12.37 for May. Prices here are for: Mess, new, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—The movements for the day were of a jobbing character, and moderate in volume, with prices held steadily. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate at $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Continue slow. Where demand would range for carlots, there seem now satisfied with lots of 25 and 50 bbls, and, owing to the cheapness of other articles of consumption, with their full supplies at this season of the year. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUTMEATS—For Western meats there is not much demand. Buyers have held off for some time in the expectation of lower prices, while the stocks have accumulated; packers, despite the tame feeling, and their large holdings, rather keep supplies in store in the belief of a better condition of affairs with the new year, than press them to admit of further declines; Chicago and Kansas City hold together; as an instance, fully 33,180,538 lb sweet pickled hams, as against 21,405,204 lb this time last year, or an increase of 11,715,334 lb, and a corresponding or even more material supply is shown on practically all other cuts, with ribs at the two points mentioned in stock to the extent of 23,225,130 lb, while last year at this time only 8,824,177 lb were held. The packers take into consideration the fact that the marketing and packing of hogs is earlier in large volume than usual, and that it will diminish at an earlier date. In city meats there were sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 8¾c, and 500 pickled hams at 8¾c. City-pickled hams, 8¾@9c; do, shoulders, 5¾@5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@7½c; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c.

BACON—Was easy at the opening, but recovered and sold up 7 points on short ribs, with the generally improved situation. The exporters are doing little here in short clear, but their takings at the West keep along in good form. Short clear was quoted here nominally at $6.80. Short ribs at the West closed at $6 for January, and $6.20@$6.22 for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Bacon and other heavy averages are fairly plenty and easy in price, but light averages are steady, and taken up close to the supplies. Receipts at all Western points yesterday were 99,016 head, against 66,523 head same time last year. Chicago estimates its receipts for to-day at 38,000 head; it had yesterday 51,000 head; its market yesterday was slow; generally 5c under; underweights very weak; quotations, $3.35@$4.65; left over, 23,000 head. Indianapolis slow; receipts, 7,000 head; quoted $4@$4.60. Kansas City receipts, 10,000 head; market weak to 5c lower; $4@$4.40. Omaha receipts, 8,000 head; market 10c lower; $3.50@$4.50. Cleveland, lights and Yorkers, $4.30@$4.40. St. Louis receipts, 8,950 head; lower; $4@$4.45. Cincinnati receipts, 7,340 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4@$4.55. Pittsburg slow; $4.25@$4.65. Milwaukee receipts, 6,711 head. Quotations here are 5¾@5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, ds for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market does not make headway to an advance, but is decidedly strong, and shows demand quick to the offerings, with all desirable city and country lots closely absorbed, and on home-trade charges on prime city is 4¾c bid; sale of 50 hhds at 4¾c. Small lots of Australian, to arrive are on offer at 5¼c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine has demand at 9c for city, while 9½c is asked. Oleostearine —Consumers are looking around for supplies and offer 7½c promptly, but they find none on offer under 7¾c, and up to 8c is asked. The accumulations are moderate here, and they are being worked down steadily at the West, the pressers of the fat using more freely as against their own compound lard trading.

COTTON.

Contracts opened irregular and 1@3 points higher, following Liverpool's gain of 1@2 points, but weakened and fell 4@5 points on free local offerings, only to rally again on a fair scalping business, and closing firm at 3@7 points gain for the day. There was increased interest shown by outsiders, and the South was buying more freely. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off

Good middling tinged ..... Even
Strict middling stained ..... 7-32c off
Middling stained ..... 7-16c off
Strict low middling stained ..... 29-32c off
Low middling stained ..... 1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.61@5.62	5.60	5.51	700
January	5.68@5.69	5.69	5.59	34,100
February	5.71@5.72	5.72	5.64	7,700
March	5.76@5.79	5.76	5.67	57,000
April	5.80@5.82	5.81	5.73	6,000
May	5.86@5.87	5.87	5.78	38,200
June	5.91@..	5.91	5.84	4,100
July	5.95@5.96	5.96	5.89	6,500
August	6.00@6.01	6.02	5.95	1,700
September	..@..	..	..	..
October	..@..	..	..	..
November	..@..	..	..	..
Total				156,600

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1894.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Galvest'n	9941	24737	11034	8063	9212	..
New-Orl's	7205	21291	20398	15339	14463	..
Mobile	1555	2578	2332	1734	1027	..
Savannah	9145	9419	7917	4732	5919	..
Charl's'n	4612	3331	2096	1946	828	..
Wilm'n't'n	2201	1759	1958	1927	1307	..
Norfolk	4878	4962	7327	5349	5668	..
Baltimore	3342	..	..	712	447	..
New-York	221	1655	3341	1994	1902	..
Boston	..	628	157	497	1791	..
Philad.	882	586	304	771	3170	..
W. Point	4002	2564	3814	3143	1702	..
N'p't N's.	..	..	..	..	..	..
B'sw'k	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't. R'y'l	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47984	73601	60978	46207	47436	..
This day last w'k.	55632	70386	65933	50840	38291	67478
This day last y'r.	48002	66146	61610	45121	43841	46646

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active, and advanced 5@10 points early, but became irregular, and closed at 5 points up to 5 points down, with the trading mainly local scalping. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg irregular at ¼@1 pfennig up. Spot Rio was higher, and more active; No. 7 quoted at 16@16¼c. Sales, 600 bags No. 7 at 16¼c, 1,200 bags Santos, No. 6, at 16½c; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 4 to No. 7, at 16½c; 500 bags Santos, No. 5 to No. 7, per Capua, at 16¼c, ex ship; 1,500 bags Santos, No. 5 and No. 6, to be shipped, at 16⅜c, and 800 pks Jamaica on private terms.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 14.10c, 750 bags at 14.05c; January, 750 bags at 13.80c; March, 500 bags at 13.25c, 750 bags at 13.30c; May, 250 bags at 12.90c; September, 1,500 bags at 12.75c; total, 4,750 bags.

Between Call and Close.—December, 500 bags at 14.15c, 750 bags at 14.20c; January, 4,250 bags at 13.85c; February, 500 bags at 13.65c, 750 bags at 13.70c; March, 500 bags at 13.30c, 1,500 bags at 13.35c; May, 2,500 bags at 12.90c, 1,000 bags at 12.95c, 1,250 bags at 13c; July, 1,000 bags at 12.85c; September, 250 bags at 12.75c, 1,000 bags at 12.80c; October, 250 bags at 12.75c; total, 16,000 bags.

Exchange—90 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags March for December; total for day, 22,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.85@13.90	16.50@16.55
February	13.60@13.70	16.30@16.40
March	13.35@13.40	16.05@16.10
April	13.05@13.15	15.80@15.90
May	12.95@13.00	15.60@15.65
June	12.85@12.95	15.35@15.45
July	12.80@12.90	15.15@15.25
August	12.75@12.85	15.00@15.05
September	12.70@12.80	14.95@15.00
October	12.70@12.80	14.70@14.80
November	..@....	....@....
December	14.20@14.25	16.75@16.80

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	258,211
Arrivals	..
	258,211
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	16,379
Total stock in New-York to-day	241,832
Total stock in Baltimore	19,098
Arrivals	..
	19,098
Deliveries yesterday	1,815—17,283
Total stock in New-Orleans	30,621
Arrivals	..
	30,621
Deliveries yesterday	630—29,991
Total stock in other ports	..
	47,274
Total stocks in United States	289,106
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 5	139,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 5	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 5	105,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	20,000
	270,000
Total	559,106
Same time 1893	462,767

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean ..... 16@16½c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7		No. 10.. below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.25 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.37½ above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.50 above No. 7		No. 9..2.00 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	17½@18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22¼	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18¼@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	17¼@18	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18¼@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and Costa Rica	19 @22	Central American—	
Nicaragua	17½@18¾	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Jamaica	15 @20	San Salvador	17¼@18¾
		Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades are scarce and firm, while lower grades are irregular.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The market rules firm, with a fair demand.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in b'd	1⅞@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Rice flour	3¼@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4¾	Rice pol., 100 lb	2⅝@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛		$1.00@1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGARS—Raw continues dull but full former prices are asked, without business. Refined move out slowly at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@	....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@	....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@	....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 13-16	@5	
Cutloaf	4 13-16	@5	
Crushed	4 13-16	@5	
Powdered	4 3-16	@4⅜	
Coarse powdered	4 3-16	@4⅜	
Granulated	3 15-16	@4¼	
Fine granulated	3 15-16	@4¼	
Coarse granulated	4 1-16	@4¼	
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16	@4¼	
Con. granulated	4 3-16	@4⅜	
Cubes	4 3-16	@4⅜	
XXXX powdered	4 7-16	@4⅝	
Mold A	4 3-16	@4⅜	
Diamond A	3 15-16	@4¼	
Confectioners' A	3 13-16	@4	
Columbia A	3 11-16	@3⅞	
Windsor A	3 11-16	@3⅞	
Ridgewood	3 11-16	@3⅞	
Phoenix A	3 11-16	@3⅞	
Empire A	3⅝	@3 13-16	
No. 6	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 7	3 7-16	@3⅝	
No. 8	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 9	3 5-16	@3¼	
No. 10	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 11	3 3-16	@3⅜	
No. 12	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 13 (net)	2⅞	@3 1-16	
No. 14 (net)	3	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—California beans are jobbing at $2.80@$2.85. Some parties are not willing to sell at all freely at current quoted prices on mediums, but, as a rule, all demands are met promptly, as they are not of an urgent character, and are moderate in volume. The current market prices here are $2.25 for best marrows, $1.70@$1.72½ for mediums, $1.72½@$1.75 for pea, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new, white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery has gained a little more in tone as following the small proportion in the receipts, and there is occasionally a sale a little higher than 25c; under grades are in liberal supply, and move out moderately. State creamery irregular in quality, and most sales under 24c; fancy State dairy steady, but inferior lots dull.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	@24
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18 @23
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	@23
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	@21
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16 @20
Dairy, firkins, extras	20 @
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19
Welsh, tubs, extra	21 @22
Welsh, tubs, seconds to firsts	16 @20

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	@23
Creamery, firsts	22 @23½
Creamery, seconds	19 @21
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June extras	22 @..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Imitation creamery, firsts	18 @20
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extra	14½@..
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13½@..
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @13
Factory, June, fresh, extra	12½@..
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12½@13
Factory, seconds	11 @11½
Factory, thirds	10 @10½

EGGS—A firm market for strictly fresh stock, which arrives sparingly. Other qualities of fresh are freely offered as quoted. Choice refrigerator stock meets with favor at full prices. Limed still in limited request.

State and Pennsylvania	26½@27
Western, fresh gathered, choice	25½@26
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	23 @25
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	20 @22
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	17 @17½
Western, early packed, fair to good	16 @16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	$3.25@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	2.50@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	15½@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	15½@16½

CHEESE—The market for full cream is quiet, but the tone is firm, with the exception of white, which shows some little weakness on the accumulations. The light movement is altogether of jobbing parcels. Choice part skims steady; other qualities dull.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	11¼@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10¾@11
State, part skims, large, choice	9 @9¼
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9 @9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9½@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8½@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, common	3½@4

VEGETABLES—Desirable potatoes, both foreign and domestic, are selling fairly at full prices. Sweets are rather slow. Onions firm for white, and easy for yellow; red steady. A moderate trade in other vegetables, with choice steady.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy per bbl	3.00@ 3.25
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.50@ 2.50
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00@ 5.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	35@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	20@ 30
Eggplant, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.25
Onions, white, large, per bbl	3.00@ 7.50
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.75@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow	75@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.25@ 2.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.75@ 4.00
Squash, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Spinach, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	70@ 80

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@ ..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, per bbl	1.75@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75@ 1.25

MISCEL

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued Activity in Sugar at Lower Prices.

INSIDERS BELIEVED TO HAVE UNLOADED

Renewed Buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Probably for the Account of the Short Interest—The General List Fairly Firm.

Sugar again monopolized the stock market yesterday, the trading in it amounting to 157,385 shares, in a total for the whole list of 260,601. In the first five minutes 26,700 shares were done, and at the end of fifteen minutes the tape reported 57,800 shares as having changed hands. After that the volume of business contracted materially. The opening price was anywhere between 89¼ and 90, and the latter price proved to be the highest of the day. Insiders undoubtedly sold freely stock bought in the last few days at the lower level, made on the bearish utterances of the managers. The price sagged, with few recoveries, until it touched 86⅝, and it closed at 86⅜, a net loss of 2¼ points. The statement promised by the Directors was not given out during the day.

There was increased activity in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and the price was strong, probably on the covering of short contracts by some of the insiders. The highest price was 9¼, but the close was at 9⅛, a gain of a full point on sales of over 10,000 shares. There was some strength in Chicago Gas in the early trading, but the stock was at no time active, and it closed ⅛ point lower than on Wednesday. Lead, on a fair volume of transactions, closed ⅝ points higher. The other industrials were without special feature.

The Grangers were the feature of the general list, and they closed fractionally higher. London was not a factor in the day's operations. Pacific Mail was strong, closing at an advance of 1¼ points. The injunction compelling the Panama Railway Company to do business with the Pacific Mail Company has been made permanent. Reading was a weak spot in the market on very liberal selling, both in this city and in Philadelphia. The stock sold down to 14½, but closed at 15, a net loss of ½ point. There is good prospect of increased opposition to the Olcott-Earle plan being formulated in the near future, a meeting of the security holders of all classes having been called for next Wednesday for that purpose.

There were no actual engagements of gold for export during the day, but it was generally understood that about $2,000,000 will be taken to-day for Saturday's steamers. The exchange market was very firm, owing to the scarcity of all classes of bills.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at 1 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $93,-110,850, and balances $6,698,374. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $491,684.

The Bank of England lost £759,617, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 65.33, became 63.64. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 20,575,000f. in gold and lost 600,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange marget was strong. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, 4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88½@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞@5.16 for long and 5.15@5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were 61¼c bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 51¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28⅛d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,874,258, and the exports for the same period $86,797,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $65,423,174.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active, but irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy conv....1½
Chicago Gas 1s. & C. 1st.....a.....1½
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d.....1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. 1st Mich.....1
New-York and New-England 6s.....1
Oregon Short Line 6s.....1
Oregon Short Line 6s cfs.....1¼
Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cad. 6s.....1⅞

DECLINED.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s..1
Ohio Southern 1st.....1¼
Reading 1st pf. inc.....1½
St. Louis and San Francisco gen. 6s..1½
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Mich. 1st.1
Wisconsin Central.....1½

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s coupon declined ¼. The sales on call were $1,000 4s coupon at 115¾ and $13,000 5s coupon at 119¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	....
4s, r	114½	115¼
4s, c	115¾	116⅛
5s, r	119	119½
5s, c	119	119¼
Currency 6s, 1895	99¼	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $5,000 South Carolina 4½s sold at 104¾, $37,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 at 59⅛@59⅝, and $50,000 do 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 9@9¼.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	150
Central National	122
Columbia	200
Commerce	182
Continental	125
Hudson River	150
Irving	135
New-York County	520
Ninth National	120
Pacific	175
Seaboard National	170
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
Western National	110

Five shares of American Exchange sold at 154½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	144	144	142	142	141	145	32
American Coal	87	87	87	87	89	....	60
American Cotton Oil	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27½	27	27¾	450
American Express	114½	114½	114	114	113	115	27
*American Sugar Refining	89¼	90	86⅜	89¾	86¾	86⅞	157,585
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	91¾	91¾	91¼	92	350
Amer. Tel. & Cabe Co	91	91	91	91	90	....	6
*American Tobacco	94½	95	93½	93½	93	94½	1,010
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	200
*Bay State Gas	21	21¾	20⅝	21¼	21	22	1,300
Canada Southern	50⅜	50¾	50⅝	50⅜	50	50½	12
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	17¾	18¼	300
Chicago Gas	72	72¼	71¼	71½	71⅜	71½	5,880
Chicago & Alton	146	146	146	146	145½	147	15
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅜	97¾	97¼	97½	97⅜	97⅝	3,617
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141	141	141	141	140	141	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71¼	72¼	71⅜	71⅝	71½	71⅝	15,000
C., C. C. & St. L	38	38½	38	38	38	38¾	1,228
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	58	58½	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅝	18,160
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117½	118½	104
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	61⅝	62⅛	61½	61¾	61⅝	61¾	6,480
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	6	100
Consolidated Coal	31½	31½	31½	31½	30	31½	100
Consolidated Gas Co	125	120½	125	126	125¾	120½	1,500
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	126	126	126	127	364
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161¼	161	161¼	160½	161½	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	8½	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	10,965
General Electric	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34¾	726
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾	100
Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	7	7½	40
Laclede Gas	22½	24¼	22½	24¼	24	24½	2,030
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16	17	35
Lake Shore	135	135	134¾	134¾	134½	135	300
Louisville & Nashville	54	54¼	54	54¼	54	54¼	500
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	20	21	20	21	20	22	200
Manhattan Con	105	106	105	106	105	106	60
Missouri Pacific	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾	28	28¼	305
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22¾	10
*National Lead Co	39⅛	39½	38¾	39⅜	39½	39⅝	4,840
National Lead Co. pf	85	85⅞	85	85⅛	84¾	85	60
National Starch 1st pf	45	45	45	45	40	50	25
New-Jersey Central	93¼	93¼	93	93	92¾	93½	541
New-York Central	99	99	99	99	98¾	99¼	174
New-York & New-England	31	31⅜	31	31⅜	31¼	31¾	200
N. Y., L. E. & W	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	1,066
Norfolk & Western	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	6	6¾	100
Norfolk & Western pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20⅜	250
North American	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4	4½	100
Northern Pacific pf	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	17½	17¾	200
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	15½	15¾	400
Oregon Railway & Nav	20	20	20	20	20	23	200
Pacific Mail	21¾	23¼	21¾	23	22¾	23	3,670
Philadelphia & Reading	15¼	15½	14½	15	15⅜	15⅝	9,115
Pittsburg & Western pf	31	32½	31	32½	32½	33	710
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	44	44½	100
Richmond & W. P., 5th in pd	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	....	....	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115	116	252
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝	5	600
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9½	10	300
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112	112	112	112	111½	113	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	109	12
Southern Pacific	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18¼	400
Southern Railway	11½	11½	11⅜	11½	11¾	11⅝	1,549
Southern Railway pf	37½	38	37½	37½	37¼	37¾	1,877
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	15½	15¼	15½	15½	15⅞	744
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅞	300
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2½	110
United States Cordage	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	9¼	100
United States Cordage pf	14	14	14	14	15	15½	9
United States Rubber pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	95	97	20
*United States Leather pf	60⅛	60⅞	60⅛	60⅜	60½	61	950
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87⅝	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½	622
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	800
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42	42	42	42	38¾	43	10

Total sales.....260,601
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000.....40 1,000.....39
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s 12,000.....65¼ 20,000.....65⅞ 5,000.....65½ 10,000.....65¾ 5,000.....65⅝ 10,000.....65¼ 6,000.....65⅝ 1,000.....65⅞ 10,000.....65 5,000.....65¾ 5,000.....65 25,000.....64⅞ 15,000.....65 10,000.....64⅞
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A 3,000.....18½ 1,000.....18⅝ 7,000.....18¼ 1,000.....18⅜
Austin & N W 1st 19,000.....88
B'way & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 4,000.....111
Brooklyn Elevated 2d 5,000.....53
Cen of N J G M 5s 19,000.....116
Cen Pac 6s, 1896 1,000c.....104
Cen Pac 6s, 1898 1,000.....105¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s 3,000.....75½
Ches & O Con 5s 4,000s15F.....107½ 5,000.....107¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000.....124 1,000.....124¼
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 2,000.....98¾
C, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s 20,000.....88¾
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 25,000.....102⅞ 20,000.....103 3,000.....103½
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000.....88
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 36,000.....93½
Chi & N P 1st, Trust Receipts 7,000.....41
Chi & N W Cons 7s 1,000.....143
30-Year Deb 5s 23,000.....106¼ 10,000.....106¾ 10,000.....106½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000s20F.....104½ 1,000.....104 11,000.....104¼ Registered 5,000s3.....104½
Chi, R I & P 6s 1,000.....131
Chi, R I & P, Deb 5s 1,000.....91¾
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000.....126¼
Colorado Midland 4s 5,000.....20½ 5,000.....20⅜
Den & Rio Grande 4s 12,000.....82¼
Col, H V & Tol 5s 15,000.....91 1,000.....91¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000.....90
Des M & Ft D 1st 4s 1,000.....83
E Tv & G Cons G 5s 17,000.....104½ 5,000.....104⅜
Ed Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 9,000.....107⅜ 2,000.....107⅞ 1,000.....108
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000.....99
Gal, Har & San A 2d 1,000.....98
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 2,000.....62½
Ill Cen 4s, 1953 2,000.....98
Int & G N 2d Mtg 11,000.....72
Iowa Central 1st 5s 3,000.....86⅜
Kanawha & Mich 4s 10,000.....76½
Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000.....90¼ 1,000.....90⅞ 2,000.....91
L S & M S 2d Coup 1,000.....122½
Mil, L S & W 1st, Mich Division 5,000.....130½
Mil & St P, Chi & L Sup Div 1,000.....108
Chi & Pac West 5s 5,000.....112⅞
South Minnesota Div 8,000.....118
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 45,000.....91⅝
Minn & St L 1st Iowa Extension 2,000.....120½ 3,000.....121
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 3,000.....81 5,000.....81⅛ 23,000.....81¼ 5,000s20F.....81¼ 15,000.....81¾ 20,000.....81⅝
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 15,000.....46½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 25,000.....83⅞ 15,000.....84
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 5,000.....96½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000.....65¾
Nash, C & St L Con 5,000.....100⅝
N Y Cen & H Ext 4s 7,000.....103
N Y Cen 1st Coup 2,000.....127¾
N Y Cen Deb 5s, Reg 1,000.....108¼ 4,000.....108¾
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 4,000s15F.....102
N Y & Harl 1st Coup 2,000.....118
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000.....110¾ 2,000.....110⅝
N Y & Harl 1st Reg 7,000.....117½
N Y & N E 1st 6s 1,000.....110 1,000.....111
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certs All Installs Paid 2,000.....137
N Y, O & W Ref 4s 20,000.....88 6,000.....87⅞ 1,000.....87¾ 1,000.....87¾ 1,000.....88¼
Nor Pac 1st Coup 10,000.....116
Nor Pac 1st Reg 5,000.....115
Nor Pac 2d Coup 5,000.....88¾
Nor Pac 3d Coup 1,000.....60½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 3,000.....28⅝
Ohio Southern 1st 21,000.....94
Oregon Imp 1st 1,000.....100
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 8,000.....50
Oreg Short Line 6s 5,000.....89¼ 5,000.....90 1,000.....90¼ 1,000.....90½ 10,000.....91 5,000.....90¼ 20,000.....90½ 5,000.....90⅜ Trust Co Certs 8,000.....89½ 2,000.....90¼ 26,000.....91
Oreg S L & U N Con 13,000.....48
P & E R 1st Pf Inc 2,000.....27 18,000.....27¼ 20,000.....27⅝ 2d Pf Inc 2,000.....18¼ 5,000.....17¼ 10,000.....17⅜ 5,000.....17½ 15,000.....18 5,000.....17⅞ 3d Pf Inc 2,000.....14¼ 5,000.....14 5,000.....13⅞ 5,000.....13⅝ 15,000.....13½ 7,000.....13¼ 10,000.....13½
P & R 3d Conv 10,000.....14½
P & R Defd Inc 15,000.....4
P & O Gen 4s 20,000.....75½ 1,000.....75⅜ 5,000.....75½ 1,000.....75⅜ 5,000.....75⅜
Pitts & West 1st 25,000.....83
Rich & Dan 6s 5,000.....121
Rome, W & Og Cons 2,000.....117
St L & Iron Mt 5s 8,000.....79¼
St L & S F 2d, Cl A 3,000.....114½
Class B 2,000.....114½
Class C 5,000.....114½ 1,000.....113½
St L & S F Con 4s 10,000.....45
St L & S F G M 6s 1,000.....101
St Louis S W 2d Inc 10,000.....32 22,000.....19¼
St Louis S W 1st 10,000.....60¾ 11,000.....61 15,000.....61¼
St P, M & M 1st, Mon Central 6s 2,000.....116
San An & Ar Pass 4s 20,000.....57
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000.....103
South Railway 1st 5s 10,000.....88⅜ 2,000.....88½ 14,000.....88⅜ 1,000.....88¾ 10,000.....88¾ 13,000.....88½ 4,000.....88⅜
Tex & N O Cons 5s 13,000.....92½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000.....87¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 4,000.....25⅞ 19,000.....25¾ 10,000.....25⅞ 21,000.....25⅞
Tol, A A & Cad 6s 2,000.....63½
Tol, A A & N M 1st 1,000.....80
Tol, Peo & West 4s 4,000.....73
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 5,000.....101½
Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes 6,000.....88½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 5,000.....30⅞
Va Mid G M Guaranteed, Stamped 5,000.....95½
Wabash 1st 5s 5,000.....104⅞ 24,000.....105
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000.....106⅜ 2,000.....106¾ 2,000.....106⅜ 10,000.....106¾ 4,000.....106½ 10,000.....106⅝
W N Y & Pa 1st 15,000.....104⅜
West N Y & Pa 2d, Trust Co Certs 50,000.....25
West Pac Bonds 5,000.....106⅞
West Union Deb 7s, 1875, Registered 2,000.....111½
Wis Central Co 1st 3,000.....53

Total sales.....$1,573,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	165	175
Alton & Terre Haute	36	38
American Cotton Oil pf	70	72
American District Telegraph	30	49
American Tobacco pf	105	109
American Tobacco pf	1	1¼
Atlantic & Pacific	66½	67¾
Baltimore & Ohio	8	8¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	130	..
B. & So. Illinois pf	100¼	..
Boston Air Line pf	2⅛	3
Brunswick Co	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P	..	60
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	49	..
Burlington, C. R. & N	59¼	60
Canadian Pacific	4½	5½
Cedar F. & M	14½	15½
Central Pacific	110	115
Central & So. Am. Telegraph	50¼	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	93	95
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	..	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	8½	9
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	25½	26½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	70	90
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	17¼	18
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	60	65
Columbus, Hocking V. & T. pf	30	..
Commercial Cable	194½	195
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	33½	34½
Des Moines & Ft. D	5½	7
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	..	37
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A	9	11½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	..
Edison Elec. Illuminat. of N. Y	98	100
Erie Tel. & Tel	51¾	..
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M	8	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	100	102
Homestake	17	18
Illinois Central	89	90
Iowa Central pf	24	26
Kanawha & Michigan	7¾	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	77	80
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	72
Long Island	86	89
*Long Island Traction	13½	14
Louisville, N. A. & C	6	7
Mah. Coal Road	101	..
Mah. Coal Road pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	6
Maryland Coal pf	48	60
Mexican Central	6	..
Mexican National cts	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	180	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	28	29½
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	42	46
Minnesota Iron	38	40
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	13¼	13⅜
Mobile & Ohio	17⅜	18½
Nash., Chat. & St. L	65	69
National Linseed Oil	19½	20½
National Starch	7	9½
National Starch 2d pf	25	30
New Central Coal	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	194	196
New-York, C. & St. Louis	13	14⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	73
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	24	..
New-York, Susquehanna & West	15	15½
N. Y., S. & W. pf	42	43
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅜
Northwestern Tel	104½	..
Ohio & Mississippi	15	20
Ontario Mining	9	15
Oregon Improvement	10	12
Oregon Short Line & U. N	6	9½
Pennsylvania Coal	290	310
Peoria & Eastern	2½	4
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	5
P., C., C. & St. L	15	15½
Pittsburg, F. W. & Chicago	157	160
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Pullman Palace Car Co	154	156
Quicksilver	1½	4
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rens. & Sar	182	..
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. J. & G. I	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	22	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅜	33¾
Silver bullion certificates	61¼	..
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	48	52
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	78	80
United States Cordage gtd	25½	28
Union Pacific	12	12½
U. P., D. & G	3	5
United States Express	42	45
United States Rubber	41½	42
*United States Leather	9	9¼
Wabash	6⅜	6½
Wabash pf	14	14⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wisconsin Central	3½	4
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	89¾	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	57,020	N. Lead	39⅜	39½	39⅜	39½	300
Chi. Gas	72	72½	71⅝	71⅝	2,710	N., L. E. & W	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	210
C., R. I. & P.	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	2,710	N.Y. & N.E.	31¼	31½	31½	31½	310
Chi., B. & Q.	71¼	72½	71¼	71⅝	14,630	Pac. Mail	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	110
C., M. & St. P	57¾	58½	57⅝	57⅞	15,810	Phil. & R.	15⅜	15½	14⅜	15½	1,460
Cen. of N. J.	97⅜	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	1,690	P., C. & St. L.	80	80	80	80	50
C. & N. W.	93⅝	93¾	92⅞	93¼	1,500	P., C. & St. L. pf	16	16	16	16	40
Dist. & C. F.	8¾	9¼	8⅞	9¼	1,500	So. Ry.	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	40
Lake Shore	134⅝	135	134½	135	300	T., C. & I.	16½	16½	16½	16½	10
Louis. & N.	54	54⅜	54	54¼	80	U. S. Cord	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	300
Mo. Pacific	28⅜	28⅝	28½	28⅝	110	W. Union	85⅝	87¼	87¼	87½	570

Total sales.....99,800

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	$5,000	M., K. & T. 1st	81	81	81	81	4,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s, cfs	41	41	41	41	3,000	N. Pac. 1st	116	116	116	116	2,000
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st	93½	93½	93½	93½	5,000	P. & W. 1st	83	83	83	83	2,000
C., B. & Q. on.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	3,000	Read. 1st pf. inc	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	20,000
						Read. 2d pf. inc	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17,000

First. High. Low. Last. Sales.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
E. T., V. & G. cn. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
Iowa Cen. 1st	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼	3,000
Lac. Gas 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	46½	46½	46½	46½	$7,000
Total sales					$91,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.60	.60	.60	.60	200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60¼	60½	59¾	60½	518,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 1st	94½	97½
American Lithograph pf	..	65
American Bank Note	..	47½
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	28	33
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co	5½	9½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	93½	96
Barney & Smith Car Common	20	23
Beckton Construction pf	62½	75
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	94	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	116	118
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	108	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	169	170
Brooklyn Elevated	10	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	65	67½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	14½	15½
Brooklyn Traction pf	66½	68
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101½	102½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central & South Am. Telegraph	110½	112½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	102½	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	52	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	64	67
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	2½
Chi., Jack & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	2½	3½
Coal Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	91½	94
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	71	..
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	94	96½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	95	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat	152	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	111
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	179	183
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	690	725
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	52½	55½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	330
Gallatin National Bank	310	317
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	110	111
Georgia Pacific 2d	46	52
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	74	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	96½
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104¾

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R'y Co.

REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of **ALL CLASSES** of bonds of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company that, in order to participate in the benefits accruing from the plan of reorganization formulated by the undersigned Committee, all bonds should be deposited without delay with the

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St.,

Notice is also given to stockholders that if they desire to participate in the plan they must deposit their shares with the

Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.

on or before Dec. 10.

Copies of the modified plan can be obtained at the officers of the Depositories or from the Committee.

Counsel:
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON.

D. M. MONJO, Sec., 41 Wall St.

Geo. W. Murray,
Wm. H. Male,
Thos. A. McIntyre,
Jos. Richardson,
Henry S. Redmond,
E. C. Stedman,
James B. Clews,
General Reorg. Com.

OREGON SHORT LINE

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

More than **$8,100,000** of the above-mentioned bonds have been deposited with the committee. Engraved certificates, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, are now given for bonds deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston.

Application for further deposits of bonds may be addressed to any member of the committee.

R. C. Martin, 50 Broadway, N. Y.
John Bigelow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
Bernhard Mainzer, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Sec., 54 Wall St., N. Y.
Nov. 26, 1894.

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the Certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-first ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on Oct. 30, 1894.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 131, 208, 452, 549, 785, 798, 1050, 1286.
" 500—Nos. 255, 333, 472.
" 100—Nos. 27, 30, 75, 80, 90.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—Nos. 5, 175.
SERIES B.—No. 93.
SERIES C.—Nos. 205, 321, 520, 743, 998.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after Jan. 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on Dec. 31, 1894.

MEXICO, 30th October, 1894.
The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TO THE
HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.
MATURING JAN. 1, 1895.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.

The holders of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing JAN. 1, 1895, are hereby notified that, pursuant to an agreement heretofore made under the "Richmond Terminal" plan of reorganization, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY will purchase said Bonds at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF MATURITY, (at which time interest will cease,) upon presentation and surrender thereof AT ITS OFFICE IN BALTIMORE, MD., on or after Jan. 1, 1895, or, at the option of the Bondholders, will arrange to EXTEND such Bonds for FIFTEEN YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1894, AT 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, upon terms set forth in the attached notice of the said MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, if presented at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 1, 1894.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY offers to the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds due Jan. 1, 1895, who shall present same at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894, the privilege of extending them at Five per cent. per annum for fifteen years from July 1, 1894, upon payment of Two and One-half per cent. upon the amount of Bonds so extended.

Those who do not wish their Bonds extended upon these terms may have them purchased at par and accrued interest to date of maturity by presenting them on or after Jan. 1, 1895, at the office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY.

Thus the holder of $1,000 Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bond, upon presenting it for extension will receive $1,000 extended Five per cent. Bond carrying coupon due July 1, 1895, and $10 in cash.

Or if presenting it for purchase will receive:

Principal	$1,000.00
Interest	35.00
Cash	$1,035.00

The extended Bonds are assumed by the Southern Railway Company, principal and interest payable in gold, as per extension agreement and coupon sheet attached to each Bond. The lien remains undisturbed, and $2,000,000 of the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Five per cent. Bonds of the Southern Railway Company are reserved by the Trustee, for which the holders of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Extended Bonds have the right to exchange their Bonds at any time prior to maturity.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
BALTIMORE.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

A majority of the bonds of the Grand Trunk, North Michigan, Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, and Lake Michigan Divisions has been deposited with the Trust Companies. Of the Consolidated Bonds, so large an amount is now deposited that, with bonds promised and in transit, control is assured.

A penalty of $10 per bond will be incurred on all bonds deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this committee, on and after the 10th day of December, 1894.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Divisions.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for
Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan and Frankfort & So. Eastern Divisions, and Consolidated Bonds.

Immediate application will be made to list the engraved certificates on the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
DIVIDEND NO. 22.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared payable on the 2d day of January, 1895, out of the net earnings to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of December, 1894. The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 21st instant, and reopened on the morning of the 3d of January, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated December 4, 1894.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.
New-York, Dec. 5, 1894.

The Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends payable Jan. 2, 1895:

On that portion of the preferred stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ per cent.
On that portion of the preferred stock which is entitled to semi-annual dividends, 3½ per cent.
On the common stock, a dividend of 3 per cent.
All payable from earnings prior to Sept. 1.
The transfer books will close on Dec. 12 at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 3.

JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Dec. 1, 1894

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 10, 1894, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 10, 1894, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 2, 1895. E. F OSBORN, Secretary.

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the NEW-YORK CITY INSURANCE COMPANY:

A final dividend of Nine Per Cent., proceeds of sale of remaining assets of the Company, will be paid to stockholders of said Company at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, 80 Broadway, on demand, and on surrender of shareholders' certificates.

WM. P. DIXON,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1894. Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
November 22nd, 1894.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1894, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate No. A 42358, for ten (10) shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. stock, in name of Ethel Maud Brown, dated June 12, 1893. All persons are warned against negotiating the same.

Mr. Schiff Declines to Serve.

The German-American Reform Union two weeks ago unanimously elected Jacob H. Schiff Chairman of its Executive Committee in place of Gustav H. Schwab, resigned. It is now learned that the election of Mr. Schiff was made contrary to the gentleman's wishes, and that he has declined the same.

POLICE AND THE PUGILISTS

Bribes, It Is Sworn, Exacted for the Fighting Exhibitions.

MURRAY AND MULDOON IMPLICATED

Mitchell's Manager Says the Police Wanted Thousands—Pay for the All-Night Bar Privileges at Balls.

The Lexow committee yesterday heard something about the police levy upon prize-fighters. William Muldoon, the wrestler, and ex-Superintendent Murray of the Police Department were implicated in a scheme directed against James J. Corbett, when he gave what the pugilists call a "fake knock-out" exhibition in the Madison Square Garden on June 27, 1891.

William A. Brady, manager for Corbett, said that Superintendent Murray had refused to allow him to hold the exhibition, but that he made an arrangement with Muldoon which was perfectly successful. In consideration of receiving 25 per cent. of the receipts Muldoon, he declared, agreed to manage the entertainment and provide that there should be no police interference. Muldoon, Brady said, told him the money was for "his friend," whom Brady understood to mean Superintendent Murray.

The exhibition took place, Corbett "knocked out" two men, and toyed with a third, and no one was arrested. Muldoon's share of the receipts, according to the witness, was $1,200. Had not Muldoon been placed in charge of the exhibition, Brady said, he felt certain the police would not have permitted it.

As originally intended the sparring exhibition was to have been between Corbett and Mitchell. The manager for the Englishman testified that his side withdrew when a fight was being arranged, because the police wanted one-third of the receipts, which it was calculated would reach $22,000.

Muldoon is an ex-policeman. He served as physical instructor to the department at Police Headquarters for a number of years.

Capt. Schmittberger was again named as a blackmailer. Frank W. Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden, told how Brady had asked him for $250 for the Captain as a bribe for permitting the benefit for Corbett in the Garden last January. Brady reluctantly admitted that Mr. Sanger's statement was substantially correct.

The payment of money to police for protection for the French Cooks' Ball was sworn to by President V. Braquehais of the French Cooks' Society, who produced a ledger showing disbursements to the "Captain," twenty-five policemen, and a Central Office detective. Rene Dupre, who kept the bar at one of the balls, said that two Sergeants demanded $150 for allowing him to sell liquor after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Ran a Saloon Without License.

Mrs. Hannah Neustatel of 180 Rivington Street told a story of blackmail. She had to pay the police to run a saloon, and when she could not afford to pay what they demanded they allowed her to conduct an upstairs place without a license for $25 a month. She also bribed an Excise Inspector. The same woman said she loaned Alderman Clancy her diamond earrings worth $300. She could not get them from him, and he finally settled for $150.

Manager Sanger, the first witness, told the committee that during the progress of the James J. Corbett benefit on the evening of Jan. 27, 1894, Brady asked permission to draw $250 from the box office for Capt. Schmittberger. Mr. Sanger said he gave the required permission, and Brady obtained the money.

Mr. Goff examined Brady as to the disposition of the $250. The witness first claimed that he gave the money to "Ben" Sherwood, who was connected with the Garden.

"Mr. Sanger," said Mr. Goff, "declares you told him you wanted the money for Capt. Schmittberger. Did Mr. Sanger perjure himself?"

"I can't answer," said Brady, nervously. "I don't remember."

"You must answer," Mr. Goff declared, firmly, "and you will stay in that chair until you do, or the Grand Jury will take you in hand."

Brady shifted uneasily in the chair and asked to be allowed to explain. He said he should be permitted to qualify his answer, but Mr. Goff and Senator Lexow insisted upon a categorical answer.

"I don't think Mr. Sanger is capable of perjuring himself," Brady answered finally, but Mr. Goff refused to accept that.

Admits It Was Bribe Money.

"Well," he admitted, meekly, "Mr. Sanger's statement was substantially true."

"Now," asked Mr. Goff, "is any part of that statement false?"

"It is all substantially true," Brady said.

Brady was next asked about his efforts in January, 1891, to arrange a meeting at the Madison Square Garden between Corbett and Mitchell. It was during the course of a long explanation on this point that he brought in William Muldoon, the wrestler, and Superintendent Murray, who was at that time at the head of the Police Department. Brady said:

I was present at The Clipper office in January, 1891, when Corbett and Mitchell signed an agreement to box six rounds. I engaged the Madison Square Garden, and contracted to pay the Garden company $1,100. Then a statement was published declaring that Superintendent Murray would not allow the exhibition. The Superintendent refused to see me, sending word that on no account could the entertainment be given. That seemed to settle the question, and Mitchell went West.

I afterward was told by "Ben" Sherwood I think, that if I would see William Muldoon, the exhibition could be arranged so that there would be no police interference. Sherwood said that Muldoon would want 25 per cent. of the gross receipts. I told Corbett, and he said, "Go ahead." I then made arrangements for the exhibition, and telegraphed to Mitchell that everything was all right, but Mitchell replied that under the circumstances he did not think the contest could be made to appear genuine, and as he was not feeling well anyway he would not meet Corbett. So Mitchell left me with an eleven-hundred-dollar contract on my hands, which I had to pay without any prospect of filling the Garden.

How Muldoon Was Implicated.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Do you remember that, during the discussion at The Clipper office, Mitchell said it was a "blasted shame" to have to pay the police? A.—Mitchell did express that opinion, but it was in another office, where we were trying to arrange for a finish fight between him and Corbett. I called him down for leaving me with an eleven-hundred-dollar contract on my hands, and he blamed it on the police.

Mr. Goff—You are sparring now at long range. A.—I only want to set Mr. Corbett right.

Mr. Goff—We appreciate your loyalty to your friend. We have no desire to injure any one. Did the man who advised you to send for Muldoon say Muldoon could fix it with the police? A.—That was the impression. I met Muldoon three days later.

Q.—Are Corbett and Muldoon friends? A.—Well, they are as far as men can be friends in that line of business.

Q.—What did you say to Muldoon? A.—I told him that I had received information that if I saw him it would be possible to give the entertainment in Madison Square Garden, and I asked him what it meant. He said: "My friend doesn't want any brutality in the Madison Square Garden. If you will let me have charge of the exhibition I will lend prestige to it. I'll furnish the boxes and there will be no police interference." I understood that Muldoon's "friend" was Superintendent Murray.

Q.—You understood that Muldoon's 25 per cent. was for police protection? A.—Muldoon didn't put it that way to me.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—You didn't need Muldoon for any other purpose? A.—No.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—You were not willing to pay Muldoon the 25 per cent. which should belong to Corbett unless it was necessary in order that you might not lose $1,100? A.—Correct.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—You knew that the 25 per cent. was for the police? A.—I took it for granted that a portion of the money was for the police.

Q.—Did you ask Muldoon what policeman got the money? A.—No.

Q.—He said "his friend," and you understood him to mean Superintendent Murray? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mitchell said that he refused to be "held up" by the police? A.—He may have done so. The meeting between Corbett and Mitchell fell through, and then I got up an exhibition on my own account. Corbett was to meet three men. When it came off, there were policemen all around the platform, and as soon as Corbett knocked a man down, the police ordered the man off the stage. The first and second men were removed, but it was not necessary to take away the third fighter, because Corbett had agreed not to knock him out. Capt. O'Connor was in charge of the police that night. After the show Muldoon got his 25 per cent. of the receipts. It amounted to about $1,200.

Understood It Was Police Money.

Q.—Now, how did you come to ask Mr. Sanger for $250 for Capt. Schmittberger? A.—Sherwood came to me and said I would need so much money. He didn't say right out who it was for, but he insinuated that it was for the police. I took the insinuation, and I gave Mr. Sanger to understand that the money was for the police. I gave it to Sherwood, and Sherwood may have paid 5 cents or all of it to the police.

Brady swore that, while he may have occasionally given a dollar or two to policemen on post for personal favors, he never had paid them for protection for any of his exhibitions. He never paid any money to any Captain. It was usual for him, he said, to present Sherwood with $50 or $100 at the close of a show in the Madison Square Garden, because Sherwood was a very obliging man.

Frederick Gallaher, who acted as Charley Mitchell's manager and representative in the negotiations for the match with Corbett, said at the opening of the Senate committee, in the afternoon, that he was present at the meeting at The Clipper office when the negotiations were opened, and that there was nothing said at that time about police interference. A few days afterward he received a telegram from Brady to meet him at the Astor House. Gallaher said:

Brady told me that he had figured up the house, and thought that $22,000 would be realized from the sale of tickets and the boxes. He then said that a third party wanted to come in. I asked him what this third party wanted, and he said one-third of the net proceeds. I said that I thought that I could guess who this third party was; that it was "Mr. Policeman," and Brady said that I had guessed correctly, and these were the only terms under which we could get a permit for the exhibition. I said that I would not listen to such a proposition; that it was simply highway robbery, and that I wouldn't stand by and see Mitchell "held up" in that way. Then I went out and brought Mitchell to the hotel, and the proposition was explained to him, and he denounced it as blackmail, and would not consent to it. He said that he would not go into training, as the match was off. The demand of the police was for a third of $21,000. The money, as I understood, was to be paid directly to the police. I was not aware that Muldoon was the "go-between" in the transaction until I heard Brady's testimony this morning.

Q.—Was any one's name mentioned in relation to the payment of this money? A.—I heard Mitchell say that this was "old man Murray's" doings. He was always railing about having to pay the police. It was generally understood that the police would have to be "squared" or the matches would not be permitted.

Unique in Asking Bribes.

Gallaher said he had never given an exhibition in this city, but had in Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, New-Orleans, and other cities, but had never paid any money to the police. He had also given sparring exhibitions in London, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and other cities in the British Isles, and in Paris. He had never paid any money there to the police, but in England it was the rule to ask for a detail of police to preserve order, and the services of the police so detailed were paid for by the person giving the exhibition, to the department, at a fixed scale of charges; but the police themselves never asked for or received any money. Complimentary tickets were generally given to the chief officers of the department and that was all.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—Then in your experience New-York stands solitary and alone in this system of blackmail? A.—Yes, it has a unique individuality in this respect.

Gustave Dorval, the proprietor of the St. James Hotel, and President of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, testified that he had been President of the society for three years, and for a number of years had the bar privilege at the masked balls given by the society.

Q.—How much did you pay the police? A.—I never paid any money to the police.

Q.—Who paid it for you? A.—Nobody.

Q. (By Chairman Lexow)—Do you mean to testify that you never paid any money to the police directly or indirectly? A.—I never did.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—How much did you pay for the bar privilege at these balls? A.—It was different every year; it was generally $4,000 to $5,000. I generally made a profit, but one year the police closed the bar at 1 A. M., and I lost money, and the society reimbursed me to the amount of $1,000.

Q.—Did you not know it was a violation of the law to sell liquor after 1 A. M.? A.—I don't think so. At the Madison Square Garden I understood they had an all-night license.

Q.—When did they get it? A.—I don't know. The managers told me they had the license from the Excise Board, and I think it was embodied in the lease.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—Ever since the Madison Square Garden was open. I think about four years.

Q.—The police were present when you violated the excise law, and did not interfere? A.—They said we could sell wine in the supper room, but not in the boxes.

Q.—Do you dare to accuse the police force of permitting you to violate the law without receiving money for it? A.—I do.

Q.—Then you are the most honest man that has sat in that chair. Now, Mr. Dorval, haven't you made up your mind to lie? A.—Certainly, I do not lie.

Q.—Have you ever been in an insane asylum? A.—I have not.

Q.—Are you suffering from paresis? A.—I certainly am not.

Didn't Pay Police, Dorval Says.

Q.—And yet you expect us to believe your testimony that the police saw you violate the law and did not interfere with you, and yet you never paid them any money? A.—I certainly did not pay any money to the police.

Q.—What is this $500 mentioned in the minutes of the society paid "to allay prejudice against selling wine after 1 A. M."? A.—That was a retaining fee paid to Lawyer David Leventritt to look after the interests of the society in the mandamus proceedings brought by Mr. Moss, counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, against the Board of Police, to compel the police to stop the sale of wine after 1 A. M. The lawyer charged $150 for his services, and returned the balance. Judge Daniels decided we had no right to sell after 1 A. M.

Q.—You had been selling for years after 1 A. M.? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is this item, "Police, $79," in the cash book of the society, under date of Jan. 31, 1892? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you mean to still testify that in all the years that you had the bar privileges at the balls, you never paid the police? A.—Never, but the $100, the legal charge for the permit to give the ball.

Baron De Grimm was asked to translate the minutes of several of the meetings of the society when the reimbursement of Dorval's losses was discussed, but they had no bearing on the question of bribing the police.

Joseph Weill, the Secretary of the society, who is also employed as interpreter at the Third District Civil Court, was called to explain the item, "Police $79," previously referred to. He said that money was given to the policemen on duty at the ball for their suppers, at $1 a head. He also swore that no other money was ever paid to the police, except the regular license fee of $100.

The witness endeavored to be witty at the expense of Mr. Goff, but was told not to be so forward.

"I understand you very well," said Mr. Goff. "You come here ready to swear to anything. Now is it not a fact that the balls given by your society are a disgrace to the city?"

"No," said the witness excitedly, "the society is as honorable as any in the city. The balls are as orderly and respectable as those given by the Arion and the Liederkranz in every respect."

Mr. Goff read a portion of a sermon preached by the Rev. Madison C. Peters on Feb. 11, 1894, in which the clergyman spoke of what he had seen at the ball and denounced it in most scathing terms. The witness said the picture was overdrawn and he had never seen anything at the balls of the society like the scenes described by Mr. Peters. Mr. Goff accused the witness of perjuring himself. Weill became very indignant and insisted that he was not a perjurer, and had simply sworn to the truth.

Money for the Bar Privileges.

Réné Dupré, who had the bar privilege at the French Cooks' Ball at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1892, testified that he had paid $150 to two Sergeants of Police of the Nineteenth Precinct for the privilege of keeping the bar open after 1 A. M.

"The Sergeants," the witness said, "simply came to me at 1 A. M., and said that unless I paid $150 they would shut up the bar and turn out the lights, and I was compelled to pay them. Both the Sergeants were in uniform. I don't know their names."

Julius Weber, the ex-President of the French Cooks' Society, said that he remembered that on one occasion $50 was given to be distributed to the police on duty at the ball. He did not know to whom the money was given, as the Ball Committee had the matter in charge.

Victor Braquehais, who is now the President of the French Cooks' Society, said that a day or two before the date of one of the balls given by the society, Charles Damseaux, the clerk of the society, came to him and said: "Don't forget the Captain." He asked him what he meant, and he said it was customary to give the Captain $50. He put $50 in an envelope and gave it to Damseaux to send to the Captain. The next day Damseaux came to him and said that was not the way to do the business, and returned the envelope with the money. Two or three days after the ball a Sergeant came to him, and he gave him the money for the Captain.

Damseaux was called, and Mr. Goff asked him if he had heard the testimony of the President of the society.

He startled the committee by saying emphatically: "I did, and it's a lie."

"What is a lie?" asked Mr. Goff.

"I didn't tell him not to forget the Captain; that's a lie."

Q.—Well, give us your version of the affair. A.—The President gave me a sealed envelope, and told me to go to the station house and give it to the Captain. I sent my boy with the envelope, and the boy brought the envelope back, and said that Capt Reilly told him he did not know anything about it. I gave the envelope to the President. I don't know what was in the envelope, but I think it was money.

The cash book of the society was produced, and President Braquehais explained that the item, "Police, $50," was a memorandum of the money he had given the Sergeant for the Captain. There were also entries of $6 given to a Central Office detective and $24 for that number of policemen on duty at the hall. For the three years he had been President, similar sums were paid to the police.

Mrs. Hannah Neustatel told the committee a remarkable story of police oppression. She said:

How She Bribed the Police.

I have been a widow since 1884. My husband kept a beer saloon at 213 East Third Street. After his death I had $13,000 in cash. I sold out the saloon on Third Street and opened one at 180 Rivington Street. I paid Capt. Schultz and Ward Man Brennan and McCormick a great deal of money. I paid $200 to open the place and $50 a month besides until my license was revoked for having music in the saloon, which was then against the law. I sold out the saloon, and on the advice of Brennan and McCormick I opened a bar on the second floor of the house, where I sold beer and liquors without a license. I also sold liquor on Sunday, and the police did not interfere with me.

I paid $100 to open the place and $25 a month. I also paid money to an Excise Inspector named Dougherty. I used to pay him $5 or $10 whenever he came to my place, which was often. He knew I had no license, for he was the one who took my license away when it was revoked. I moved to 87 Clinton Street, and while there was taken sick and went to a hospital. While there one Harry Blaustein took possession of my rooms and removed all my furniture and household effects. When I got out of the hospital I went to Ward Man Brennan and McCormick and begged them to help me get my property. They sent me to Detectives Hussey and Shelvey. Hussey asked me how much it was worth to get my property. I told him that I would give him $50. He went with me, but would not arrest Blaustein, because he gave him $2. He told me to go to the Essex Market Police Court.

I went there and saw Alderman Clancy and asked him to speak to the Judge for me. He spoke against me, and Justice Koch would not listen to me, but told me to go to Judge Goldfogle, as it was a civil case. I told him it was a criminal case, but he told me not to dictate to him, and drove me out of court. I waited until another Judge came on, and I got a warrant for Blaustein, who was arrested and released on bail. I never could get the case tried. I went to the District Attorney many times, but he would not bring up the case.

She Accuses Alderman Clancy.

When I went to the hospital I gave my diamond earrings, worth $300, to Alderman Clancy to save for me. When I wanted them I couldn't get them. The Alderman said he had pawned them, and after a long time he showed me a pair of earrings which he said were mine, but I knew they were not. The man I bought them of told me they were not the same diamonds. Alderman Clancy offered me $150 in place of my earrings, and I accepted the money because I needed it.

At the election four years ago Alderman Clancy asked me how many men I could register from my house. I told him that I had the citizenship papers of a man named Martin, who had been a barkeeper in my place, and he told me to give the papers to some man and let him register on Martin's name. I did so; the man registered, but did not vote.

During the day there had been a number of retired and pensioned police officers in court waiting to be called, as it was the intention of Mr. Goff to show that the drain on the Police Pension Fund was caused by the retirement of policemen on pension while they were still in good health and able to do duty. Many of them are now engaged in business or holding remunerative positions while drawing pensions.

Only one of these men, however, was called. He was ex-Roundsman Muldoon of the City Hall Station, the original "solid man." He is tall and very stout, and when he stepped on the stand he looked the picture of health.

He testified that he was sixty years old, and was retired from the force four years ago, after a service of thirty-one years and six months. He had no business or occupation, and was living on his pension. His health, he said, was pretty good, but his legs were in bad condition, owing to injuries received in the draft riots of 1863.

Mr. Goff said there were matters now engaging his attention which required time for careful investigation and preparation for presentation to the committee, and he therefore asked for an adjournment until next Tuesday at 10:30. His request was granted.

TRIAL OF SHAW AND DRUMMOND

Nothing in the Papers Show McCarthy's Claim Was for Drinks.

The trial papers in the cases of Policemen Watson Drummond and Daniel Shaw of the Church Street Squad, who were accused in 1892 with failing to pay a debt to Marcus McCarthy, a saloon keeper of 101 West Street, were looked up at Police Headquarters yesterday.

McCarthy was a witness before the Lexow committee Wednesday. He testified to having paid money to Capt. Slevin and to Capt. Stephenson to keep open on Sunday. He also testified that Shaw and Drummond used to come into his place Sundays and week days for drinks, and that he had to take them before the Commissioners before they would pay. One claim was for $35, he said, and the other $27.

McCarthy, it is said, also testified that he told the trial Commissioner that the policemen used to drink in his place Sundays.

Commissioner Martin, who tried Shaw's case, denied this statement. The papers in the case show that Shaw was tried on June 8, 1892, on McCarthy's complaint. The latter had a judgment against the policeman for $11.25. He testified before Commissioner Martin that the money was for goods sold and delivered to Shaw. He did not testify that the money was for drinks, and his testimony contained no mention of the policemen going into his place Sundays.

Drummond's case was tried July 6, 1892, by Commissioner Sheehan.

McCarthy had a judgment for $20.85. He testified that it was for borrowed money and oysters which the policeman got. No mention is made in McCarthy's testimony concerning the Sunday visits of the policemen, or that the money was for drinks.

A LIE, SAYS McLAUGHLIN.

The Inspector Declares that Costello's Statements Were False.

Inspector McLaughlin was visited at Police Headquarters yesterday, and asked about the testimony given before the Lexow committee Wednesday by Augustine E. Costello, a former newspaper man, who swore that he was beaten by McLaughlin when the latter was Captain of the Old Slip Station.

Costello testified that he was arrested on the evening of Nov. 7, 1888, by Inspector Williams, who kept him in his office at Police Headquarters from 7 o'clock until midnight, when two detectives took him to the First Precinct.

Costello claimed that McLaughlin struck him several times with his fists, and that he wore brass knuckles.

The Inspector did not appear to be disturbed in any way by the testimony. He said, with great positiveness:

"What Mr. Costello has testified to is an absolute lie. That is all I have to say about this matter at present. I do not care to go into any details concerning Mr. Costello's arrest at this time, but everything is on record. I repeat that what he has stated before the committee is a lie."

SAYS HE WAS A LEXOW WITNESS

Ambulance Surgeon Thought the Man a Lunatic—Says He's Harris.

A thin, seedy-looking man hurriedly entered the Delancey Street Police Station at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and begged Sergt. O'Brien, who was at the desk, to protect him.

"I'm Charles Barras, alias Harris Newton," he said. "Ever since I gave that evidence before the Lexow committee on Monday about the registration frauds there's been a crowd after me trying to shoot me. I've dodged them all the time so far, but I've eaten nothing for three days, and I've had no sleep, and I'm getting afraid. They followed me down the street now, and I had to come in here for protection."

No one could be seen in the street from the station house door who was likely to have molested the man, and the Sergeant, thinking he was either a crank or an alcoholic patient, telephoned to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance.

The visitor, who seemed to be thoroughly familiar with the story told by the Lexow witness before the committee, said that he had recently served a term of two years in the Erie County Penitentiary for illegal registration. He was a clerk, originally, but for several years had lived in various lodging houses around Chatham Square.

He had no home, and since testifying on the Lexow committee's stand he had spent his time around the Bowery saloons trying to escape the people who wanted to "do him up" in revenge for the testimony he gave implicating "Jimmy" Divver, Police Justice Divver's son, in registration frauds. He had sold his clothes in order to buy drink with the proceeds, and had begged the seedy old suit he wore.

The ambulance surgeon who arrived from Bellevue put him down as a lunatic who, after reading the Lexow testimony, had got a delusion as to his identity. He took him to Bellevue, where he was placed in the insane pavilion.

The name given on the stand by the Lexow witness who testified to the registration frauds was not "Barras, alias Harris Newton," but "Charles Harris, alias Mark Newton." No one seems to know what became of him after Monday's session of the committee.

Horner in a Police Court.

Edward H. Horner, the "speculator" who appeared before the Lexow committee on Tuesday, was taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday on complaint of Robert Freedman, who said that Horner was connected with a concern called the "New-York Exchange and Investment Company," which had lots for sale on Long Island.

Freedman said he bought two lots, and paid $230 for them, and got a guarantee of the clearness of his title. He had a purchaser a few weeks ago, who offered him $450 for his lots. When the title was searched, it was found that the entire plot of ground was mortgaged.

Horner offered him two lots in another part of the district, he declared, that were not mortgaged, or his money. Freedman had the prospective profit in view, and refused the offer.

Justice Grady adjourned the case until Tuesday next.

The Committeemen His Guests.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., Dec. 6.—The members of the Lexow committee were entertained at dinner by State Senator John Lewis Childs, at his home here last night. Congressman-elect Richard C. McCormick and Mrs. McCormick were also guests of Senator Childs.

To Entertain City Officials-Elect.

The municipal officers-elect have accepted invitations to participate in a reception to be tendered by the members of the City Club at their clubhouse, 677

CHARGES NOT SUFFICIENT

The Case Against Deputy Controller Storrs Thrown Out of Court.

PAPERS HELD TO BE DEFECTIVE

Not One Material Statement Supported by a Responsible Affiant's Oath, Justice Patterson Says in His Decision.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the five citizens who charged Deputy Controller Storrs, on "information and belief," with having a guilty knowledge of a fraudulent over-issue of bonds, running well up into the millions, had not sufficiently shown that they were acting in good faith. He therefore denied their petition for the appointment of a commission to investigate the books of the Controller's office. In his decision Justice Patterson said:

The application cannot be granted on the papers now presented. Section 80 of the Consolidation act, which authorizes a Judge, on the application of five citizens, taxpayers, to make an order for the examination of certain officers of the city, requires that the proceedings shall be based upon an affidavit. This means a sworn statement of such character as will be sufficient to warrant judicial action in granting an order.

The petition now presented is lacking in the first requirement of such an affidavit. There is not a single material statement supported by the oath of any responsible affiant. Every charge is made upon "information and belief"; nothing on any ground of belief of either of the applicants. No rule of practice is better understood than that which stamps as worthless all statements under oath merely declared to be on information and belief, unless the sources of information and the grounds of belief are given and the reasons stated why the informants do not themselves make affidavit.

With those defects in the petition, the order asked for cannot be granted. The papers are insufficient in other respects. They may be withdrawn, and, if the parties show they are acting in good faith, and really have reasonable grounds for believing the extraordinary accusations they make have any foundation, the application may be renewed on proper papers.

The charges against Mr. Storrs and the Controller's office, which it is said emanated in the first place from Matthew Jephson O'Rourke, formerly an employe of the Controller's office, have been knocking about the newspaper offices for years. They were of such a shadowy character that no one would have anything to do with them.

Controller Fitch yesterday related an interesting experience he had had with O'Rourke.

"Shortly after I was elected Controller," Mr. Fitch said, "this man came to my office, closed the door, and, with an air of impenetrable mystery, unfolded his tale. I listened for two hours, and then I said: 'It's a ghost story. Do you mean to tell me that Controller Myers profited by keeping this story quiet?' He answered that Controller Myers had about $2,000,000 out of it at a conservative estimate.

"Knowing what an upright man Mr. Myers has always been, I told O'Rourke to get out, and he stood not on the order of his going. As for Mr. Storrs, I have the highest belief in his honesty and abilities. Every Controller from Controller Andrew H. Green down has spoken highly of Mr. Storrs. Why, Mr. Myers was in yesterday and said he had every confidence in Mr. Storrs. The books of this department are open to the taxpayers of this city."

Continuing, Mr. Fitch said: "I'd have this fellow up in a criminal court so quickly he'd be surprised if he had dared to drag my name into his scandalous story. He's familiar enough with criminal courts. I court an honest investigation of this office. It is about time that this story was strangled. Mr. Storrs is patient and long suffering, but I would not put up with this man's glittering generalities."

Mr. Storrs, when questioned regarding the charges, said: "I may have something to say later, but I think enough has been said for the present."

When told that the Controller advised that O'Rourke be arrested for criminal libel, he nodded his head significantly.

"Do you contemplate action for criminal libel?" he was asked.

"That I will not say now," he replied.

A. Willis Lightbourne, who is at the head of the "Citizens' Committee" which has taken up O'Rourke's charges, and which is pushing the attempt to secure an investigation of the charges, last evening sent out a long statement in answer to Mr. Fitch and Mr. Storrs. Among other things, Mr. Lightbourne says:

"I will assure these gentlemen that if they dispose of these charges they will be doing a great service to the city, and at the same time will relieve the minds of at least a respectable number of citizens of a burden of doubt as to the integrity and fidelity of those in charge of the Finance Department. If they want any ulterior responsibility I am perfectly willing to offer myself as a voluntary victim to be offered on the altar of their vengeance. The committee desires it to be understood that it does not depend upon the unsupported testimony of O'Rourke, although we believe that O'Rourke is right in his principal charges. We have gone through his matter with great care and have employed experts who sustain relations to the best banks in the city, and there is but one opinion, and that is entirely favorable to our petition."

THE CORDAGE TRUST LOSES.

Judge Coxe Decides Against It on Hammock-Making Patents.

The Cordage Trust is receiving punishment on all sides. It lost yesterday the right to manufacture hammocks by a patented process invented by Albert O'Rood. The patentee assigned his rights to Vincent P. Travers, who sued the trust for infringement before Judge Coxe in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Coxe, after careful deliberation, yesterday handed down a decision against the trust.

Two patents for the manufacture of hammocks were involved, one relating to the making of hammock bodies, the patent of complainant being dated May 8, 1883, and the other to a new method of making hammock ends, the patent on which infringement was claimed being dated April 8, 1884.

Speaking of the first patent, Judge Coxe says in his decision:

The defenses are lack of utility, novelty, and invention, and non-invention. As to the first defense, a process that is used by both to save time and money can hardly be said to be useless. As to the other defenses, Rood was the first to use the process for any purpose. There is no reason why the limitations of the product claim should be imported into the process claim. Rood, being the first in this particular branch of the industry, is entitled to a liberal construction, a construction which will enable him to hold the fruits of his invention.

The Rood idea of the new method consists in the introduction of the straight strand, with its consequent saving of time and money. That the defendant adopts this feature is conceded, but it is argued that it does not use the process in the precise way described by the inventor. It has boldly and unhesitatingly appropriated Rood's method, but it is said that it is one adopted by him after the date of the patent, and, therefore, not covered by it.

It appears that almost from its inception the inventor was endeavoring to improve his process; that improvements were made in 1884 and 1889, when the improved method was adopted by both complainant and defendant.

The changes do not go to the essence of the invention. It is a more convenient way of practicing it, and produces a hammock body having a more symmetrical appearance, but the essence of the invention is in this method, precisely as in the method described in the patent.

The defendant, having appropriated this method, is not exculpated because he has used it in connection with improvements subsequently adopted by the inventor.

As to the patent for making the ends of hammocks, Judge Coxe says:

The defenses are lack of invention and anticipation. Infringement is not denied. The contention that the patent is anticipated is based on an alleged prior use. The only proposition as to this which the testimony establishes beyond a reasonable doubt is that it is absolutely untrustworthy. It is full of contradictory untruths and tergiversations; so permeated with venality, so honeycombed with falsehood—to use no harsher term—that the court can not for a moment think of basing any finding thereon injurious to the patent.

As to the question of invention, it would be a step backward for the court to hold that the ingenious process, which has done so much to advance the art of hammock making, only involves mechanical skill. It is an invention, but not a great one.

Judge Coxe goes into the details of the two processes, and finds that the Cordage Trust has been clearly guilty of infringement under both patents.

A. T. STEWART'S VALET PLAINTIFF

Sues His Daughter to Recover a House Given to Him by Mrs. Stewart.

William P. Smith, who was A. T. Stewart's valet for many years, is plaintiff in a suit against his daughter, which was on trial yesterday before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court. He is seeking to set aside a transfer of the property at 135 East Thirty-fifth Street, which he made over to his daughter, Mrs. Margaret A. Thomson, in 1891. The property was left to him by Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Thomson and her aged mother, the wife of the plaintiff, who is himself seventy-six years old, are at present living in the Thirty-fifth Street house, which is a fine brownstone structure in one of the best sections of the city.

On the trial yesterday the plaintiff testified that at the solicitation of his daughter he deeded to her the property July 12, 1891, with the understanding that she would provide for him during his life. This, he said, she has failed to do.

The defense put in by the daughter, according to the papers, denies almost wholly the allegations of the plaintiff.

The property was given to Mr. Smith free and clear of all incumbrances, she says, but in 1883 he executed a mortgage on it to the Union Dime Savings Bank for $5,500, of which he paid back $1,000, leaving the mortgage $4,500. The bank brought a foreclosure suit on May 23, 1891, and the father then turned over the property to her for $1 so as not to be bothered with the foreclosure proceedings. The property was deeded over on June 12 of the same year, and the defendant paid off the mortgage. After she came into possession she mortgaged the property again to the Greenwich Savings Bank for $6,000, the difference being to pay the cost of the papers.

Mrs. Thomson says she has always provided for her mother and is willing to provide for her father, but he prefers to live away from his wife and daughter.

It is charged that he has given large sums of money to two actresses and other women. Mr. Smith denies this. He says the reason he did not live with his wife and daughter in the Thirty-fifth Street house was because of his duties as custodian of the Stewart mansion, which was under his charge until it was leased to the Manhattan Club. The trial will be continued to-day.

SHE IS STILL MRS. MARKS.

A Young Woman's Attempt to Annul Her Marriage to an Old Man.

Mrs. Caroline Marks is having a hard time of it getting a decree annulling her marriage to Benjamin Marks, though a jury found for her in the trial of her suit.

The case was tried before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, and judgment was taken for the plaintiff by default. Judge Pryor refused to confirm the findings, on the ground that the plaintiff had told such an improbable story that he could not believe it.

Mrs. Marks, whose maiden name was Landsman, was about eighteen years of age at the time she married Marks, who is fifty years old, and has ten children by a former marriage. Mrs. Marks never lived with her husband, and three weeks after the marriage brought suit to annul the marriage. She alleged that at the time of the ceremony she was not in the possession of her faculties, that she had been drugged by Marks, who then threatened to kill her if she did not marry him.

Civil Justice Goldfogle appeared before Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and asked that the finding of the jury be confirmed, and Judge Pryor's objections overruled. Alfred Jaworower, for the defendant, claimed that the plaintiff had married Marks thinking him a man of wealth, and that she sought to have the marriage annulled when she discovered her mistake. He also made the point that she had sued through her father, as guardian ad litem; that the latter had since died, and that the plaintiff had procured no order to continue the action on her own account.

Judge Bookstaver reserved decision.

GARVEY'S TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Astor Tramp's Lawyer Preparing an Elaborate Defense.

John Garvey, the tramp who won fame by sleeping in a bed in the Astor mansion, was arraigned for trial yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions on the charge of attempted burglary.

It was reported before court convened that John Jacob Astor would appear as a witness for the prosecution, and this attracted more than the usual crowd of idlers.

When the case was called, William H. Stayton, Garvey's counsel, said he wished to add to the plea of not guilty that his client had been already convicted and punished for the same alleged offense, and that he could not twice be put in jeopardy. He said he was not prepared to go on with the case and asked that it be postponed until to-day. The request was granted.

Mr. Stayton also made the statement that he would be able to show Garvey to have acted in an insane manner during the last year, and that part of the defense would be insanity.

Not Responsible for Achslerod's Death.

Samuel McKeon, a carpenter, and Robert Winters, a plumber, were acquitted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday of the charge of having caused the death of Bernard Achslerod, a painter. The men were all employed on a new building. It was charged that the two defendants had poured paint over Achslerod's whiskers, and then set fire to them. They tried to put it out afterward, but he was so badly burned that he died.

The testimony of witnesses, who were fellow workmen, developed quite a different story from that brought out in the police court, and outlined by the State.

It was shown that the three men, together with others, had been drinking beer, and were thoroughly friendly. Achslerod had painted the head of one of the others, and in turn, had his whiskers painted. In running away in fun, some of the paint fell on the fire that the plumber was using in his work, and the flames were communicated to Achslerod's beard.

It was also shown by the testimony of Adolf Motz, Albert Freel, and Philip Colter, that every effort was made by Achslerod's comrades to put the fire out, and prevent injury. This testimony was enough to satisfy Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, and he concurred in the motion of the defense to acquit the defendants.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box, and the prisoners were discharged.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS.

—Edward H. Peaslee, through his counsel, ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins, has brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover $2,500 from his sister, Frances M. Peaslee, being the value of a promissory note which she made on March 17, 1891, payable in one year. She lives at the Ledgewood Farm, Dyas Avenue, South Norwalk, Conn. Justice Patterson has granted an attachment against her property in this State.

—A. Blanchard & Co., proprietors of the Marlborough Hotel, yesteday obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court against Walter B. Whiting for $1,536.65. The suit, which arose out of a dispute over a broad bill, was tried before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court. It was brought by the hotel company to recover on a note for $1,800, which it was claimed had been wrongfully converted by Whiting.

—Lawyer Louis Grant made another effort yesterday to secure a writ of mandamus, directing Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Streets in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to appoint James Brown Inspector of Sewers, and the masonry work in the improvements being made upon Intervale Avenue. The matter was argued before Justice Patterson, who reserved decision.

—A jury in the Supreme Court, Judge Beach presiding, yesterday brought in a verdict for $2,500 in favor of Edward D. Dunlap, in his suit against George Wilken, of the Strobel & Wilken Company. Wilken sold a tannery to Dunlap two years ago, and Dunlap said he was cheated in the transaction.

—Miss Annie A. Meyers yesterday obtained a verdict in the City Court for $150, and an allowance of 5 per cent. against The New-York Transfer Company. Miss Meyers was knocked off a bicycle by one of the company's wagons.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Present: The Chief Justice, and all the Associate Justices, except Mr. Justice Jackson.

No. 693—William Dunbar, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the defendant in error, and concluded by John H. Mitchell for the plaintiff in error.

No. 740—Willie Johnson, alias Willie Overton, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted by Assistant Attorney General Wilson for the defendant in error. No counsel appeared for the plaintiff in error.

No. 741—Francis A. Coffin, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced by William H. H. Miller for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by Assistant Attorney General Conrad for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Friday.

The day call for Friday, Dec. 7, will be as follows: Nos. 741, 747, 765, 766, 512, 631, 104, 105, 106, 107.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Isaac N. Bailey, assignee, appellant, vs. Daniel D. Chamberlain and others.—Argued by George W. Cotterill for appellant; Dennis McMahon and Frederick Giller for respondents.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company vs. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, appellant. —Argued by D. G. Griffin for appellant; A. H. Sawyer for respondent; unfinished.

The day calendar for Friday is Nos. 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 607, 609.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

31—Taylor vs. Blue Ridge Marble Company. 16—Gabriel vs. Schillinger Fire-Proof Cement and Asphalt Company. 29—Southwell vs. Humphrey. 4—Matter of Smith. 32—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Lipman. 17—Moffett, Hodgkins & Charles Company vs. Peoria Water Company. 36½—Goddard vs. Cassell. 33—People, &c., vs. The Life Union. 34—Same vs. same. 35—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Rasch vs. Schmidt. 2—Lyon vs. McKane. 3—General Electric Launch Company vs. Hawley.

Class IV.—4—Breese vs. McWalters. 5—Conkling vs. Zerega. 6—Young vs. Needham. 7—Kuppenheimer vs. Klinkowstein.

Class VI.—8—Matter of Dixon.

Class VII.—9—MacVeagh vs. Denver Union Water Company. 10—Dyer vs. Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company. 11—Trowbridge vs. same. 12—Standard Paint Company vs. Cochrane.

Class VIII.—13—Lansing vs. Machetti. 14—Galle vs. Keller. 15—Matter of Townsend. 16—Ascherson vs. Voges. 17—Isaacs vs. Cohn. 18—Empire Machine and Tool Company vs. Standard. 19—Rothstein vs. Berbeinch. 20—Dorigio vs. Cattaberry. 21—Todd vs. Bonnel. 22—New-York and Perry Coal and Iron Company vs. Leask. 23—Duncan vs. Stewart. 24—Baird vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 25—Matter of Townley. 26—Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Greeley. 27—Greene vs. Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company. 28—People, ex rel. Madison Square Bank. 29—MacVeagh vs. Denver Union Water Company. 30—National Bank of Illinois vs. Sexton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2304—Mayo vs. Alexander. 1890—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 1870—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 845—Hackeman vs. Weisker. 1452—Deplerris vs. Slaven. 971—Rosenthal vs. Engel. 1855—Langenfelt vs. Kirsch. 1857—Matchett vs. Lindberg. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 1211—Cohen vs. Cohen. 1000—Richmond vs. Richmond. 1476—Reid vs. Starr. 1022½—Messnier vs. Messnier. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 1810—Day vs. Brown. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1805—Baldwin vs. Hayes. 16—Overton vs. Dow. 1405—Baring Brothers & Co. vs. Kurtz. 1847—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. Wolf. 1868—Coffin vs. Lenk. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 77—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 945—Martin vs. Bernhard. 956—Smith vs. Bernhard.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial. Short causes.

431—Johnson vs. Shovers. 4805—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Kelly. 5020—Same vs. same. 5452—Conkling vs. Kurfal. 5163—Stuckle vs. Loman. 5227—Munroe vs. Chambers. 5152—Demmerle vs. The Mayor, &c. 5129—Tallman vs. Bailey. 5130—Same vs. same. 5495—Steinhardt vs. Greenwald. 5367—Valentine vs. Robinson. 5483—Wood & Parker Lithographing Company vs. Domestic Publishing Company. 5128—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Blake. 5675—Carr vs. Geitlinger. 5428—Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. Prokey. 5712—Patterson vs. Don Enrique Mining Company. 5646—American Distributing Company vs. Ashley. Regular Day Calendar. 5328—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c. 2684—Callanan vs. Davis. 2731—Lichenhelm vs. Bliss. 2757—L'Artiste Publishing Company vs. Williams. 1664—Eden vs. Ostermoor.

Highest number reached on regular call on Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART II.—Adjourned until Dec. 10.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

64—Sturgeon vs. Odell. 69—Dubos vs. Poggi. 82—Rosenblum vs. Rosenblum. 83—Hunt vs. Mulhearn. 94—Lemoine vs. Lemoine. 70—Boyd vs. Boyd. 51—Fishel vs. Tojette. 72—La Maida vs. La Maida. 4—Wallach vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Sexton vs. same. 7—Same vs. same. 8—De Ruyter vs. same. 9—Same vs. same. 10—Fitzpatrick vs. same. 11—Kipp vs. same. 12—Liss vs. same. 13—Same vs. same. 19—Solomon vs. same. 65—Hausen vs. Herbert. 68—Grant vs. Eagan. 73—McCullough vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 85—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Calendar called at 2 P. M. Calendar clear.

4—Reitinger vs. Reitinger.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial.

1206—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railroad. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 1104—Johnson vs. Thingvalla Steamship Company. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 1247—Doyale vs. Ackerman. 1696—Duck vs. The Mayor, &c. 914—Higgins vs. Eagleton. 1279—German Exchange Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 1204—Egers vs. The Mayor, &c. 1189—Hausbeer vs. Steiner. 1141—Redfield vs. Harrison. 2457—Hall vs. Samuel. 1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 1284—Neustadter vs. Pittman. 1162—Ryan vs. O'Dell. 639—Munsey vs. Cole. 2334—Schoonmaker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1058—Stewart vs. Deeves. 1238—Stewart vs. Greenwall. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1133—Dressner vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company. 889—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1179—German Exchange Bank vs. Pinckney. 1061—Landauer vs. Fischen. 1269—Simon vs. Rose. 421—Neuberger vs. Koster. 2444—Schwartz vs. Lutz. 1123—Kettle vs. Turl. 1006—Molloy vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 17.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J., McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ. —Appeals from judgments.

2—Frohman vs. Dickinson. 3—Wehle vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 28—Lassiter vs. Hoes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

540—Breslauer vs. Lesch. 602—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —Adjourned until Dec. 10.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M., William Wood, Leopold Wolf, Carl August Ritter, Cornelia F. Coster, John S. Algeo, Henry Zaug, Johann A. H. Krueper. At 2 P. M., Christian C. Ross, Temperance M. Hoe, Felix Larkin, Peter Hessong, Frederick Hennsler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Contested Wills of: 1012—Francis Kachrastil; 1013—Sarah Byrnes; 1015—John G. Ade; 1008—William Kaminker.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20, City Hall. Calendar clear.

865—Wiedermann vs. Greenwald. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 593—Moore vs. Kervan. 594—McMann vs. same. 1816—Marvin vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1817—Same vs. same. 66—Wolter vs. Schultz. 765—Thompson vs. Peissner. 442—Spang vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 443—Walker vs. Edison General Electric Company. 453—White vs. Stanton. 461—Brush Electric Illuminating Company vs. New-York Ice Company. 464—Gustavitston vs. Dienst. 469—St. Clair vs. Lechtaler. 470—Hirsch vs. Catherwood. 601—Stens vs. Conreid. 610—Lewis vs. Davis. 614—Cunningham vs. Caspony. 687—Goodwin vs. Dodd. 636—Meyer vs. Meyer. 648—Manchester vs. Scott. 655—Hrass vs. Feinstein. 665—Taylor vs. Price Printing House. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

726—Bates vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 531—Reid vs. Welveiter. 889—Haubes vs. Jacobson. 566—Drake vs. Tucker. 538—Folsom vs. Lewis. 1065½—Sanger vs. Emmett. 257—Goodman vs. Pakas. 484—Rosenburg vs. Schwarz. 998—Flashnick vs. Haas.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Case on.

981—Herman vs. Ruhland. 2597—Cohn vs. Wing.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2451—La Roche vs. Fletcher. 2763—Mendelsohn vs. Gordon. 2675—Ryan vs. Costello. 2812—Schaefer vs. De Krafft. 2825—Mayer vs. Goldberg. 2209—Delaney vs. Schillinger. 2867—Lathman vs. Schaefer. 2778—E. de Braekelear & Co. vs. Roch. 2914—Hammerslough vs. Finelite. 1463—Gladke vs. Finelite.

Highest number reached on general call on regular calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Higgins—Joseph A. Welch. Matter of Manhattan Printing and Publishing Company—William B. Anderson. Matter of Meehan—James J. Nealis. Logan vs. Shea —Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. Kempner vs. Johnson—John E. Ward. Burrell vs. Lowenstein—Lloyd McKim Garrison. Thorne vs. Sullivan—Henry M. Alexander, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Simpson vs. Kling—H. K. Doherty.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Murray vs. New-York Cordage Company—Henry Hoyt.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Guttman vs. Guttman—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—People, &c., vs. Canal Street Bank—William J. Lardner.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of New-York Mutual Insurance Company —T. B. Bleecker. Matter of the Indestructible Clay Wick Company—John A. Crumpp. William S. Scott vs. Wilson H. Blackwell—Charles K. Bill.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Samuel C. Boehm vs. John B. Shea et al.—Clarence J. Shearn.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Mathilda Lemoine vs. Camille Lemoine—Charles J. Sinsheimer.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Rosa Winterberg vs. Max Spies—William Sherwood.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—John Lanzer vs. August Oesterheld—William H. Hanford.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J. Short Causes.—4527, 424, 1027, 1329, 835, 1190, 997, 999, 1000, 1498, 1504, 1602, 1608, 1248, 1595, 1642, 1416, 1211, 1129, 1446, 1486.

Regular Calendar.—1363, 398.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.; Part II.—Osborne, J.

Short Cause Calendar.—1479.

Regular Calendar.—835, 457, 902, 523, 694, 411, 691, 621, 646, 655, 229, 556, 870, 731, 746, 679, 183, 664, 771.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. No. 137.

A FIGHT OVER BEER BY THE PINT

College Point Cut-Rate Dealers and the Association Are at Odds.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Dec. 6.—The Liquor Dealers' Association of this place recently increased the price of beer from 7 to 10 cents a pint. Three saloon keepers, two of them members of the association, commenced to sell at the old rate a few days after the raise went into effect. They declined to stand by the resolution of the organization, and, as a result, that body has induced local brewers, mineral-water dealers, and cigar makers not to supply the three cut-rate places.

The proprietors of the latter said nothing, but to-day large quantities of beer, boxes of "soft stuff," and thousands of cigars arrived here, having been shipped from New-York. The goods were consigned to the three boycotted saloons.

The association is not dismayed, and intends to keep up the fight.

A Scandinavian Anniversary.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 6.—The three hundreth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus was observed this evening at the Fishermen's Institute, where a large number of the Scandinavian population and others were assembled. The Rev. Emanuel Charlton presided, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mason. Miss A. E. Ellery read a paper suitable to the occasion, and music was furnished by a select orchestra.

The Colt Case Closed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The case of Col. A. B. Colt was submitted to the Court of Inquiry this morning, and the session of the court was adjourned sine die. Ex-Attorney General George K. Nash and N. J. Booth made oral arguments for Col. Colt, and Thomas W. Merchant of Washington Court House, for the prosecution. It was agreed that each side should file a brief with the court not later than Jan. 1, 1895.

The Addicks Divorce Case.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6.—Counsel for J. Edward Addicks said to-day that no formal petition for divorce will be filed. A demurrer will be interposed declaring that the charges of the petitioner are not specific, and asking that definite charges be made, so that a direct answer may be filed.

A MYSTERIOUS AND TROUBLED WOMAN

Her Husband Drinks to Excess, and She Appeals to Justice Voorhis.

A finely-dressed, middle-aged, handsome woman drove up to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and asked to see Justice Voorhis.

She carried in her hand a bundle done up in a silk handkerchief. She refused to give her name or address to any one, even to the Justice, saying that she was merely in trouble and needed advice. Justice Voorhis listened to her story.

She said that she had been married for many years, and that of late her husband had taken to drinking to excess. She did not know what to do with him. When he reached home Tuesday night, she said, he flourished a revolver. She took it from him, and then he said, with a drunken laugh: "That's all right, my dear. "I've got another." And he spoke truly.

The Justice's visitor had both revolvers with her at the court, and she wanted some one to unload them. They were given to one of the court policemen, who took the cartridges out and returned the weapns to the woman.

Justice Voorhis suggested that it would be wise for his caller to consult with some of her husband's family before taking any steps against him. She did not want to have him arrested.

The woman then left the courtroom and drove rapidly away.

Soldiers Amenable to Local Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In response to a request from the Secretary of War, the Attorney General rendered an opinion today to the effect that the expression "laws of the land," in the fifty-ninth article of war, includes city ordinances and by-laws, and, therefore, that a soldier may be arrested, tried, and punished by the proper civil authorities for the violation of a city ordinance, and that, if he escape to a military reservation, his surrender may be demanded by the proper civil authorities, and should be made by the military officer in command.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA E. CLEVELAND, individually and as co-trustee herein, and to Lucia A. Cleveland, Mary A. Cleveland, Henry D. Cleveland, Mary L. Reid, Sarah L. Brown, Henry C. Brown, the Institution for Indigent and Infirm Clergymen in the City of New-York, the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, City of New-York; St. Luke's Hospital, in the City of New-York; the Nursery and Child's Hospital, on Lexington Avenue, in the City of New-York; the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, in the City of New-York; the Institution for Aged and Infirm Women, in the City of New-York, and the Sailors' Club and Reading Room, in the City of Marseilles, France, and to all persons interested in the estate of Augustus Cleveland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of December, 1894, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Augustus C. Brown, as trustee under the last will and testament of Augustus Cleveland, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES J. THORNLEY, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

n2-law7wF

ARNOLD, REBECCA M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rebecca M. Arnold, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of McCall and Arnold, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of November, 1894. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Executor. McCALL and ARNOLD, Attorneys for Executor, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

n30-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank S. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA S. BIBBY, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1895, next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of November, 1894. ANDREW A. BIBBY, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Eliza S. Bibby, deceased. ANDREW M. CLUTE, Attorney for Admr., 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

n16-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP REAVES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at place of transaction business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1894. JOHN D. MILLER, Jr., Executor. BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL, Attorneys for Executor, 21 Broad Street.

n16-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PENFOLD TILTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John H. Clapp, Room 74, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1894. HARRIET A. TILTON, Executrix. JOHN H. CLAPP, Attorney for Executrix, No. 50 Broadway, N. Y. City. N. Y. o28-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH KEPPLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Goepel & Regener, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. PAULINE KEPPLER, UDO KEPPLER, EDWARD STIEGLITZ, LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Executors. PAUL GOEPEL, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York. o5-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RIKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Decision in the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad Case.

A RULING IN FAVOR OF PACIFIC MAIL

Justice Truax Sustains the Decision of Judge Ingraham Upholding an Old Traffic Agreement.

Justice Truax, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday in the suit which was tried before him some months ago, brought by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company against the Panama Railroad Company for the purpose of declaring the agreement which was made between the two companies in relation to the business across the isthmus, executed on Oct. 1, 1872, in full force and effect, and to restrain the railroad company from making any negotiations or entering into any arrangements with any other company for any service by vessels from any ports between Panama and Acapulco. The fight over this agreement has been a long and bitter one, and at the outset of the litigation a temporary injunction was granted restraining the acts complained of, and this injunction is now made permanent by Justice Truax.

Justice Truax says that, inasmuch as this matter has been before the court before, it is his duty to follow the decision that was previously made. On the motion for the preliminary injunction, Justice Ingraham held that the agreement of 1872 gave the steamship company the exclusive right to carry goods between the ports of Panama and Acapulco and the intermediate ports, and that by that agreement the railroad company bound itself to grant no privileges to others that would injure the good-will of the business it had transferred to the steamship company.

Justice Ingraham, in his ruling, also held that the execution of the contract which the railroad company was about to make with the South American Steamship Company would be a violation of the agreement of 1872. Justice Truax says that if the case had come before him as a new one he might not have held that the agreement of 1872 prevented the defendant from allowing companies other than the plaintiff to have issued through bills of lading from ports south of Acapulco and north of Panama. At the time that agreement was made nearly all the business between those two points was done by the plaintiff and the defendant. "I do not think that it was contemplated by the agreement of 1872 that there never would be any other company doing business in that territory, and if there ever would be such a company the defendant would not have the right to issue through bills of lading to such company. I think that the rights of the plaintiff would have been fully protected if the injunction issued had restrained the defendant from refusing to allow the plaintiff to issue through bills of lading at the same rates, and to have allowed other companies to issue them. In others words, if it had prevented the defendant from discriminating against the plaintiff."

The Justice holds that he is required to follow the decision of Justice Ingraham. "The evidence shows that in the usual course of business the plaintiff will become indebted in a greater or less amount to the defendant. Of course, the defendant has a right, by every reasonable means, to protect itself in this respect. The plaintiff, in issuing bills of lading and collecting the freight money, acts as agent of the defendant. If it should refuse or neglect to pay to the defendant its just portion of the freight money the defendant would no longer be bound to allow the plaintiff to act as its agent. In other words, the agreement of 1872 would then be broken by the plaintiff itself."

It was several years ago that this fight was started. The railroad company claimed that the contract of 1872 had expired, and it was said it intended to give the contract to another company. A new contract had been drawn between the two companies, but before it was signed notice was received that the lines in the transcontinental association would discontinue the guarantee of $75,000 a month. Without this subsidy the steamship company would not undertake to guarantee a fixed monthly sum to the railroad company. It was said at the time that the trouble between the two companies was largely due to the fact that the controlling interest in the railroad company was in the hands of the French Canal Company. The Pacific Mail Company declared that it was an attempt to ruin its Pacific coast trade. It was claimed that the railroad company wanted to transfer its business to the Cia. Sud Americana de Vapores, otherwise known as the Chilean Line.

SECOND AVENUE ROAD.

A German Syndicate Offers a Good Price for the Property.

At a meeting of Directors of the Second Avenue Surface Railroad, in this city yesterday, a proposition to buy a controlling interest in the property was considered. An offer was made some time ago by a German syndicate, through Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Seligman & Co., for two-thirds of the stock at 200.

The persons who own the principal interest in this property have been discussing the advisability of selling. At the last sale of the stock the price paid was in the neighborhood of 165. The stock has sold as high as 250 and as low as 35. The road and its branches have a mileage of about thirteen miles. The capital stock is $1,862,000, and the bonded indebtedness is $1,750,000. The company holds a very old and valuable charter.

An examination of the books of the company was made recently by a representative of the purchasing syndicate, and it disclosed a very satisfactory state of affairs. All of the favorable representations of the officers of the company regarding earnings were verified. The physical condition of the property will bear considerable improvement.

George S. Hart is President and Charles F. Cox is Vice President of the Second Avenue Road.

Pacific Railways in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the House Pacific Railways Committee this morning, the Chairman, Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania, was introduced to present to the House a resolution asking the Committee on Rules to report a special order fixing the time for a consideration of the committee bill reported at the last session, which provides for an adjustment of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railways to the Government. Eleven of the fifteen members of the committee signed the majority report on the bill, while a minority report, having the indorsement of the remaining four members, favored a foreclosure of the Government's lien. The Reilly bill—the bill now on the calendar, and for which consideration will be asked—requires the Union and Central Pacific Companies to extinguish their first mortgage from the moneys in the sinking fund and from their private purses and extends the indebtedness to the Government for a period of fifty years, the companies to pay interest at 3 per cent. annually, the Government to foreclose its indebtedness in event of failure on the part of the company promptly to meet its obligations.

New Railroads Incorporated.

The incorporation certificate of the Batavia and Northern Railroad Company was filed in the office of the County Clerk, Brooklyn, yesterday. The road is to extend ten miles from Albion, Orleans County, to Batavia, Genesee County. The capital stock is $325,000, and the motive power is to be at the option of the Directors. The Directors are George A. Wingate, Jacob Cole, and William H. Hazzard of Brooklyn and Robert Avery, James H. Cox, Ernst Wende, Owen C. Steele, Daniel D. Lent, and Dwight S. Beckwith.

The certificate of incorporation of the International and Oak Orchard Harbor Railroad Company was also filed in the County Clerk's office. Its capital stock is $175,000. The road is to run from Albion, Orleans County, to the shore of Lake Ontario, a distance of ten miles. The Directors are George A. Wingate, Jacob Cole, William H. Hazzard, Robert Avery, James H. Cox, Charles E. Hart, William Hallock, and George W. Barrett. The headquarters of both companies will be in Brooklyn.

Annual Meeting of the "Nypano."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Although the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad is owned in England the company is organized under the corporation laws of Ohio. Yesterday the stockholders and Board of Directors met in the offices of the company in the Garfield Building. The total gross income the past year was $1,959,433.34. Of this there has been expended $1,461,-305.80, leaving a balance of $498,127.54, and from other sources this has been increased to $1,097,587.23, the balance to be carried to the new year. The Directors were re-elected, as were the officers, with one exception. The present officers are: Charles E. Whitehead, President; John Tod, Vice President; C. C. Mason, Secretary; E. R. Perkins, Treasurer; J. T. Wann, Auditor. Mr. Mason is the new addition to the officers.

From Washington to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The Elkins-Widener-Newbold syndicate is about to begin the construction of what they claim will be the finest electric trolley road in the world. It is to be the Washington and Baltimore Boulevard line, thirty-two miles long, contracts for seventeen miles of which will be let in a few days. The first section, between Washington and Laurel, is expected to be in operation by April 1, 1895.

The Manufacturers' Record this week gives a complete description of the road, which, it is estimated, will cost $1,000,000. The road will be double tracked and laid with thirty-pound steel rails. The trains will have a guaranteed speed of sixty miles per hour, the fastest schedule time for any electric or other railway. The block signal system will be used for the prevention of accidents. It is proposed to have the entire line in operation by midsummer.

Brooklyn Transfer Petition.

President Daniel F. Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was presented with a petition by residents of the Twenty-third Ward yesterday asking that a transfer system be established at the City Hall so that passengers on the Fulton Street, Gates, and Putnam Avenue cars could be transferred so as to reach the South Ferry and South Brooklyn by the Cross-Town Line. The petition contained over sixty signatures. President Lewis will consider the matter.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The statement of the Monon line for the last week in November shows an increase of freight earnings of $17,600 and a decrease of passenger earnings of $7,629. For the month the earnings were $255,668, an increase in freight earnings of $23,927, and a decrease in passenger earnings of $24,598.

—The General Passenger Agents of the Western lines have recommended to the officers in charge of the 1895 pass agreement the issuance of passes to land and immigration agents under close restrictions.

—United States Attorney General Olney yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court of Colorado a petition for the appointment of additional receivers for the Union Pacific Railway Company.

—Transcontinental lines continued their session in Chicago yesterday. Canadian Pacific differentials were the subject of discussion, but no satisfactory agreement was reached in regard to them.

—A meeting of stockholders of the Reading Railroad has been called by the Hartshorne committee for next Wednesday in this city to consider the Olcott-Earle plan of reorganization.

—A trolley line is being constructed by the Steinway Railroad Company from Long Island City to Woodside, to compete with the North Shore Division of the Long Island Road.

—Thomas M. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is in this city for a few days.

Land Held by a Deed from Penn.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The Lovett family have had, in direct line of descent, continuous possession of a farm at Emile, four miles from Bristol, in Bucks County, for 212 years. The present owner of the manor, Joseph L. Lovett, has in his possession the original deed for the land, bearing the signatures of the Duke of York and William Penn. The old Penn farm, at Penn's Manor, is but a short distance from the Lovett farm, and the latter at one time included the farm owned by the Penns. The land has done justice to the flattering reports sent back to the old country by the first settlers who landed with Penn on the shore of the Delaware and has yielded prolific crops to reward the labors of its owners.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, fair, north winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming variable. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, north winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, northwest winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, south winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, southeast winds. ALABAMA, fair, warmer, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds. MISSISSIPPI, increasing cloudiness, south winds. LOUISIANA, threatening weather, south winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers on the coast, south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming variable. ARKANSAS, threatening weather, brisk south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, warmer, south winds. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, with showers in northern portion, south winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southeast. OHIO, fair, warmer, increasing southeast winds. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, showers in northern portion, warmer, brisk southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, with showers, warmer, southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local rains, slightly cooler, south winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN, showers in the early morning, fair during Friday, cooler in western portion, south winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming north. IOWA, fair, except showers in eastern portion, cooler, south winds, becoming north. MISSOURI, fair, cooler in northern portion, south winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler, variable winds. NEBRASKA, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming west. KANSAS, fair, cooler, south winds, becoming northwest. COLORADO, fair, cooler, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, west winds.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Superior and Michigan, except Duluth. An area of high pressure still covers the Atlantic States. The pressure is low west of the Mississippi River, without a well-defined storm centre. The barometer has risen in the St. Lawrence Valley and on the North Pacific coast; it has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has risen slightly in the Mississippi Valley and remains stationary in the other districts. The weather has been generally fair in all districts, except on the Pacific coast, where rain has fallen. Increasing cloudiness, with showers, will probably occur in the lake region, and the weather will be fair in all other districts. The temperature will rise slightly east of the Mississippi and will fall slightly on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Some Matters of Interest Which Brokers Discuss.

A CORNER ON THIRD AVENUE SOLD

Purchases on Eleventh Street for Business Improvement—Large Sale of Tremont Lots—Auction Items.

Mr. William Vogel has sold, at about $160,000, the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 100 by 80, with five-story brownstone store buildings.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for an estate, to Gutwillig Brothers, the two three-story dwellings 60 and 62 East Eleventh Street, south side, between Broadway and University Place, 43 by 100, on private terms. The purchasers will erect on the site a seven or eight story business building, with steam heat, elevators, &c., for a clothing or publishing house.

The property at 48 University Place, recently sold by Gutwillig Brothers to L. True, will be improved by the latter by the erection of a seven-story and basement brick office building. The lot measures 25 by 98.

Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers have leased, through Folsom Brothers, to Sol Sayles, for one year, the building at 32 University Place. Mr. Sayles will, after May 1 next, begin the erection of a large building on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street, extending down to the Park & Tilford Building.

Mr. B. H. Weisker, Jr., of James L. Libby & Son has sold for Hodgson & Peters, to Julius H. Lorge, a plot of about 100 lots, bounded on the east by Vanderbilt Avenue, on the west by Valentine Avenue, and on the south by Samuel Street. The property has a frontage on Webster Avenue and also one on a proposed new avenue to the west of this. The sale is the largest had in a long time of Tremont property.

Mr. Charles Lowen has sold, at about $50,000, the five-story brick flat 411 Amsterdam Avenue, 27 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $70,000, to Benjamin M. Hartshorne, the plaintiff, the five-story brick business building, 123 Bowery, east side, about 50.2 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 102.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $30,875, to the defendant, Jarvis C. Howard, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 27 East Thirtieth Street, north side, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19.10 by 98.9.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $10,500, to the plaintiff, the Union Dime Savings Institution, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 14 by 90. Mr. Kennelly also sold, in partition, three lots on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, 124.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, two 25 feet and one 24.11 feet front by 100. The first of the lots went at $9,100, to J. O. Baiter, and the other two to A. W. Miller, at $8,600 and $8,100, respectively.

For to-day the following sale is set to take place at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, R. W. Peckham, Jr., referee: the right, title, &c., of Mary and Nell Kennedy to lot on Third Avenue, east side, 113 One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 38 by 86 by 25 by —. Due on judgment, $2,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 325 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, by William Austin of 2,406 First Avenue, two-story brick dwelling and shop; cost, $900.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by William Seffridge of 252 West Fifty-third Street, five story basement brick flat; cost, $20,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 220 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by Richard Damm, four-story brick flat; cost, $16,000.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 117 feet north of Home Street, by Anne M. Leary, eight three-story frame tenements; cost, $24,000.

No. 209 East Fifty-ninth Street, alterations to four-story brick tenement store, by August Wiggers; cost, $600.

Nos. 139 and 139½ Madison Street, alterations to seven-story brick factory and store, by Lewis Krulewitch; cost, $500.

Nos. 203 and 205 West Sixtieth Street, alterations to two four-story brick tenements with stores, by Isaac Boehm; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, alterations to two six-story brick stores, by Lasher & Whitman; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Lewis B. Crane has sold for R. W. Reid, at $10,000, the dwelling at 230 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Bay Ridge Park Improvement Company has sold to Dr. E. Paul, at $375 each, four lots on the north side of Seventy-third Street, 250 feet east of Tenth Avenue. To E. Ellery the company has sold, at $7,600, a house and lot on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 190 feet east of Fort Hamilton Avenue.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold, in partition, at $7,500, to Patrick Murphy, the property at 97 Flatbush Avenue, east side, 249.10 feet north of Hanson Place, 20 by 64.7 by 20.1¼ by 62.6. To William C. Welch, at $13,500, he sold the three and a half-story brick dwelling 207 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Union Street, 21.8 by 92.6. To the same, at $7,950 he sold the similar dwelling 203 Sixth Avenue, 20 by 92.6.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to Richard Condon, at $4,550, the property at 41 Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 147.7 feet north of Park Avenue, 20.2 by 100. To Covert Brothers, at $4,000, he sold the property at 235 Grand Avenue, east side, 356 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, 22.1 by 100 by 24.9 by 100. To Charles T. Wills, plaintiff, at $71,760.63, he sold, under foreclosure, the northerly corner of Greene and Clinton Avenues, 118.3 by 200. To Margaret Schauf, plaintiff, at $1,750, he sold the property on the south side of Conselyea Street, 150 feet east of Union Avenue, 25 by 75. To Emily W. Danner, at $1,000, he sold the two-story brick dwelling 789A Willoughby Avenue, north side, 116.8 feet east of Lewis Avenue, 16.8 by 100. To the D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company, at $25,000, he sold the two five-story brick flats at the northwest corner of Clinton and Pacific Streets, 75 by 90. To Thomas S. Martin, at $3,125, he sold the two-story attic and basement frame dwelling 102 Classon Avenue, east side, 297.10 feet south of Flushing Avenue, 25 by 33 by 100. To S. S. Seward, at $2,000, he sold the three-story frame dwelling 29 Schenck Street, west side, 297.10 feet south of Flushing Avenue, 25 by 36 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

West side of Polhemus Place, 181 feet north of Garfield Place, by B. L. Martin, three-story brick dwelling, 18 by 45; cost, $7,000.

East side of Thirty-ninth Street, 217.6 feet south of Avenue D, by Otto Godel, two-story and attic frame two-family dwelling, 22 by 37; cost, $2,500.

North side of Eighty-fourth Street, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, by H. Firth Wood, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 30 by 38; cost, $5,000.

North side of Fifty-seventh Street, 160 feet east of Second Avenue, by Benjamin A. Raymond, two-story and basement two-family frame dwelling, 30 by 43; cost, $2,500.

West side of Hendrix Street, 100 feet south of Eastern Parkway, by Fred Eiermann, two-story and attic two-family frame dwelling, 20 by 42; cost, $1,800.

South side of Bleecker Street, 165 feet west of Irving Avenue, by C. Berlinger, three three-story frame flats, for six families each, 25 by 64 each; cost, $4,500 each.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 6.

45TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.4; William H. Rudkin to Annie Wall..... $1

COLUMBUS AV, 72; August W. Mehler and others to George V. N. Baldwin..... 1

ALL rights, title, &c., of Joseph Webb estate in block bounded by 89th and 90th Sts, Central Park West and Columbus Av; Nathaniel S. Bailey and wife to Elgin L. McBurney..... 1

65TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.5; William H. Ramsel to Henry E. Stevens, Jr..... 1

71ST ST, 316 West; John Kehoe and wife to Bernhard Heller..... 26,000

75TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Edward Skidmore and wife to Josephine R. Read..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine R. Read to Mary A. Skidmore..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; William H. Ramsey to Willis H. Young and another... 1

79TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x102.2; Monhague Lessler, referee, to Francis G. W. Beard..... 24,750

76TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Julie D. Moulton and another to William W. Hall..... 10

76TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 100x102.2; Jacob M. Newman to same. 1

79TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Jacob Cohen and wife to Congregation B'nai Israel..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 324 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Spencer to John H. Frank..... 16,250

LOTS 3 and 4, map of property occupied by the Ursuline Convent, 23d Ward; Edwin B. Stanton to Benjamin Mordecai..... 10

LOT 237, map of Section A, Vyse estate; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Robert Pickens. 1,400

LOT 238, same property; same to same..... 1,400

LOTS 37 and 38, same map; same to James E. McCarthy..... 2,020

LOTS 159 to 161, same map; same to Evelyn Maher..... 2,850

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 199 ft s of 171st St, 20x100; Thomas McGrath to Charles Secathe..... 4,950

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 179 ft s of 171st St, 20x100; same to same... 4,950

GROVE ST, s e s, 40 ft s w of Waverley Place, 80x120; Adelheid Lieb to Laura A. Klugh..... 1

3D AV, s s, 204 ft w of 1st St, 50x100, 24th Ward; Elizabeth T. Bell and husband to Willard H. Isbell.. 1,100

131ST ST, n s, 217 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11, and other property; Henry Henje and wife to Anna L. Bohlen. 1

133D ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Francis J. Schnugg and wife to Frank X. Sadlier..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 97th St, 25.9x74, one-half part; Joseph Stern to Henry Stern..... 1

103D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.11, and other property; L. C. Fellows and others to Andrew J. Kerwin..... 45,000

121ST ST, 313 and 315 West; Abraham Schneider and wife to Louis W. Dinkelspiel..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Martin Gilmartin and wife to Alfred B. Hall, Jr..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Alfred B. Hall, Jr., to Martin Gilmartin and wife... 1

JOHN ST, s e corner of Gold St, 20.3x42.1x19.10x43.4; William C. Herring and wife to John G. Floyd.... 50,000

WATTS ST, 396; Pauline M. Coulter to Sarah J. Hunter..... 7,500

WATER ST, 651, two-thirds part; Anne A. Sutton to Helena G. and Mary J. Adams..... 2

WATER ST, 674; Philip Polak and wife to Jacob Cohen..... 30,000

4TH ST, 39 East; Jacob Cohen and wife to Caspar Aronson..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Congregation B'nai to Jacob Cohen, ex prop. and. 1

2D AV, 14; Babette Wahlig to Carl Frank..... 23,000

MERCER ST, 270 and 272, and 707 Broadway; Emanuel Mausbach to John T. Williams..... 1

BROADWAY, 709, and 274 Mercer St; Louis Ettlinger and wife to John T. Williams..... 145,000

4TH ST, 349 East; Benedict P. Smith and wife to Eugene L. Lockwood.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Eugene L. Lockwood to Benedict P. Smith and wife 1

36TH ST, s s, 455.2 ft w of 5th Av, 15x irregular; Francis W. Murray and wife to Emma L. and Louise L. Wood..... 32,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 127th St, 20.4x35; Thomas H. McCague and wife to John N. Smith..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ARONSON, Caspar, and wife to Jacob Cohen; n s of 4th St, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 2 years..... $12,500

SAME to F. C. O'Connor; same property, 3 years..... 12,500

AHRENS, John E., and wife to the East River Savings Institution; e s of 2d Av, 40.5 ft n of 23d St, 3 years 8,000

SAME to same; s s of 53d St, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 10,000

BAYER, John, and wife to H. S. Amend; s s of 23d St, 135.11 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 3,500

BELL, Francis C., W. and E. J. Middlebrook; n s of 74th St, 74 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 18,000

BONDY, Amalia, to Betty Blum; s s of 80th St, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 6 years..... 18,000

CRAWFORD, George, and wife to Charles Lookhart; n w corner of Park Av and 41st St, note..... 50,000

CAMERON, Alexander, and wife to Sarah H. Powell; s s of 97th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 28,000

CRINNION, Marcella, and another to Michel Meyer; e s of Tinton Av, 101.6 ft n of Denman Place, 3 years. 1,400

EGAN, John J., and another to John P. Hugins; s s of 84th St, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years..... 114,000

ERNST, Otto, and wife to Theodore M. Barnes, executor; s w corner of 105th St and Manhattan Av, 3 years 10,000

FRANCK, Carl, to Babette Wahlig, executrix; e s of 2d Av, 134.9 ft n of Houston St, 5 years..... 16,000

FARRELL, Denires, to The Daily News Savings and Building Loan Association; 15 Sylvan Place, installments..... 2,900

FOWLER, Clarence M., and wife to R. de P. Tytus; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft s of 145th St, 5 years..... 3,500

GILLIES, Wright, and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 160th St, 3 years..... 13,000

HACHTMANN, Andrew, to S. Liebmann's Sons; n s of 94th St, 148.4 ft w of Broadway, lease..... 14,000

HALL, William W., to J. D. Moulton and another; n s of 76th St, 195 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 24,000

ISBELL, Hilliard H., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 3d Av, 204.1 ft w of 1st St, 24th Ward, installments. 2,750

KRUG, Emma, and another to Flora Kaufman and another; n s of 115th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 28,500

KERWIN, Andrew J., to the executors of Homer Morgan; s s of 103d St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, and other property, 1 year..... 40,000

KRUG, Emma, and another to Henry Bruning; n s of 115th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 3,700

KELLY, Mary A., to Thatcher Furnace Company; 130 to 134 West 136th St, 1 year..... 500

SAME to Charles S. Kendall; 136 to 140 West 136th St, 1 year..... 3,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n e corner of 117th St and Amsterdam Av, (six mortgages,) 1 year..... 125,000

LIVINGSTON, Edward, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 514 and 516 Broadway and 60 and 62 Crosby St, 1 year..... 50,000

LA COSTE, James, and wife to Hannah M. Rockwell; e s of Mott Av, 100 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 4,500

LISK, Sarah A., and another to John F. Steeves; w s of Marion Av, 272.1 ft n of Brookline St, 1 year..... 1,800

SAME to same; n s of Marion Av, Lot 132, map of Benjamin Berrian, 1 year..... 1,800

McGUIRE, Ellen T., to George H. A. Meyer; s s of Grand St, 50 ft e of Crosby St, 2 years..... 4,000

MYERS, Sallie, and another to Gertrude Nahm; e s of Madison Av, 34 ft n of 91st St, 5 years..... 20,000

SAME to Julius Nahm; n s of 91st St, 57.4 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 7,500

McCLAIN, John F., to Clark Bell; Lots 3 to 8, Plot 1,010 of Jumel estate, (six mortgages,) 5 years... 6,000

McCARTHY, James E., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 37 and 38, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years... 1,219

MAHER, Evelyn, to same; Lots 159 to 161, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 1,710

PIZA, Joshua, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 22 West 75th St, 4 years..... 25,000

PICKENS, Robert, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 237 and 238, map of Section A, Vyse estate, (two mortgages,) installments..... 2,000

RAMSEY, William H., to William H. Williams; n w corner of 5th Av and 114th St, demand..... 1,000

RANSOM, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 77th St, 30 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 18,000

RAMSEY, William H., to James D. McClenahan; s s of 80th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,250

STERNBERG, Herman, and another to Herman Nissenson; 125 Norfolk St, 2 years..... 1,000

SMITH, John A., and wife to Thomas H. McCague; w s of Madison Av, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 2 years..... 3,000

SCHNEIDER, Abraham, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 121st St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, (four mortgages,) 2 years..... 56,000

SADLIER, Frank X., to F. J. Schnugg; s s of 133d St, 375 ft e of 7th Av, demand..... 3,828

SAME to Cassidy & Adler; s s of 133d St, 350 ft e of 7th Av, demand..... 10,000

SCHNEIDER, Abraham, and wife to the Merchants' Exchange National Bank; n s of 124th St, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, security..... 12,500

THE Rector, &c., of St. Philip's Church of New-York; n s of 30th St, 225 ft w of 6th Av, and other property, 1 year..... 20,000

THOMPSON, Maria T., and another to S. E. Bruce; n s of 69th St, 335 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 11,000

WILLIAMS, John T., to United States Mortgage Company; 707 Broadway and 270 and 272 Mercer St, 1 year..... 100,000

WALKER, Alexander, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, e s, 50 ft n of 103d St, 1 year..... 35,000

SAME to same; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 104th St, 1 year..... 30,000

WYAND, Henry C., to A. J. Walgrove; n s of Elsmere Place, 500 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 2,000

Mechanic's Lien.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

COLUMBUS AV and 88th St, s w corner; Thomas Bailey against Henry C. Irons and Richard Todd, owners; Henry C. Irons, contractor. $172

A CONVICT INVENTS A GALLOWS

One Made by a Prisoner to be Used in Connecticut Hereafter.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—When John Cronin, a condemned murderer, is hanged, a few days hence, at the State prison at Wethersfield, it will be from a gallows designed by a fellow-convict. Among the prisoners at the institution is John Rabbitt of Stamford. He is an expert machinist, and a man of much inventive genius. The crime for which he is in prison is burglary.

When the law was passed in this State which provided that all executions in the future should take place at the State prison, and in the night, experts were put at work to perfect a hanging machine that would be used there. Their work was not satisfactory, and Warden Woodbridge called upon Rabbitt to make a working model embodying his own ideas on the matter. The prisoner went to work, and in a short time had the work completed. The machine of the experts was hydraulic, and worked too slow. Rabbitt's machine was entirely different, and depended for its action on the flowing of a quantity of fine shot from a receptacle.

The machine has proved very satisfactory, and has worked successfully several times when tested with a 170-pound dummy. Rabbitt has had entire charge of it, and several times has exhibited it when the Board of State Prison Directors has been at the prison. The convict's hanging machine will probably be used for all executions in this State in the future.

CITY OFFICIALS CALLED TO TESTIFY

Alleged Nomination Buying in Long Island City to be Investigated.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 6.—That the Queens County Grand Jury intends to make a thorough investigation into the charges that money was paid for nominations at County Conventions held prior to the late election was shown to-day, when Mayor H. S. Sanford, Public Works Commissioner Henry W. Sharkey, City Clerk Matthew J. Goldner, and Corporation Counsel William E. Stewart were subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

All the delegates to the Democratic and Republican County Conventions have also been summoned. The investigation has already caused a great deal of excitement in political circles. Ever since election it has been common rumor that John J. Mitchell, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, paid $2,000 for the votes of one delegation in order to secure the nomination.

Mayor Sanford cannot understand, he says, why he should be subpoenaed. He was not a delegate and knows nothing about the matter, he declares, further than what he has heard from others. He says he was present at the Democratic convention merely as a spectator.

District Attorney Noble is being generally commended for the stand he has taken in the matter.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Trave, from Bremen.

B.—Theophil von Beust, Anton von Beust, C. F. Bell, Hermann Bellstadt, Jr., Miss Hannah Blum, John Bischoff, Michael Barosch, Miss Antonie Bossert, Charles Behrens, Alexander Berghold, Miss Buel, Alexander J. Bartlett.—D.—Mrs. Maria Dolgener, Dr. Paul Drehsbach.—F.—Victor Fell, Marguerethe Feldt, M. A. Fiedler, Mrs. Crawford Fairbanks, Miss S. G. Fairbanks, Albert Franckenhoff, Mrs. Marie Franckenhoff, Miss Marie Franckenhoff.—G.—Miss Johanna Guerdes, Miss Kati Guerdes, Theodor Gross, Mrs. Agnes Gross, Carl Guerdau.—H.—M. Henschel, Miss Susan Hawes, Miss Emma Hinck, Miss Margarethe Huber, Mrs. Otto Heer, Ottilie Heer, Otto Heer, Willy Heer, Elizabeth Heer, Mr. Heinrich, Christian Hettling.—K.—Ernst W. Kasten, August Kampf.—L.—John B. Linge, William Lutge, Joseph Lesinsky, E. Long, Sigmund Loeb.—M.—Ernst Machenbach, Carl Mannermann, Bernard Moebius, Karl Muehlberg, Capt. Julius Mueller, George Mertz, Philip Marx, Hugo Mueller.—N.—Miss Juana Neal.—P.—Miss Teodosia Podlewska.—R.—Miss S. F. Richardson, Dr. Anton Radeschinsky.—Dr. Max Reichmann.—S.—Samuel Schwarzschild, Bernhard Stavenhagen, Miss Anna Schaumberg, Henry G. Siegel, Cesar Schultze, F. Strubberg, Leopold Solinger, Peter Schumacher, Max Schumann.—T.—Mrs. J. H. Thorndike, August Tessmann, Mrs. August Tessmann, Mrs. Tatum.—W.—Charles Wigg, Mrs. Charles Wigg, Anna Winterhof, William Winterhalter, Curt Winkler.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Danford & Catlin Company, to carry on an auction and general mercantile commission business in New-York; capital, $25,000; Directors—George C. Danford, Orin Catlin, and Edwin M. Montgomery of Buffalo.

The A. H. Thomas Paint Company of Waverly, Tioga County; capital, $10,000; Directors—Anthony Hemstreet, A. H. Thomas, Stephen Call, Fred E. Lyford, and Rodney J. Stark of Waverly.

The Northern Construction Company of Brooklyn, to construct railroads, water works, and sewerage systems, and to do general engineering and contract work; capital, $10,000; Directors—Ernest W. Emmons of Jersey City, Joel S. Deselding, and A. Leavitt Crowell of Brooklyn.

The Silica Manufacturing Company, to carry on a roofing business and to manufacture fire-proof paints in New-York City; capital, $10,000; Directors—William Calhoun, J. Walter Straub, Emil C. Meyer, and Thomas D. Prentiss of New-York City.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York—R. J. Fitzmaurice, East Java; Mrs. Delia Murray, Fortsville; Shordon Satterlee, Frost Valley; R. C. Durland, Hector; Mrs. Mary Harrington, North Lawrence.

New-Jersey—J. D. Cooper, Denville.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.22
Belcher	.63
Best & Belcher	.63
Bod

HARD FIGHT FOR M'KINLEY

Influential Ohioans Oppose His Presidential Plans.

OTHER FAVORITE SONS JEALOUS

Sherman, Foster and Foraker Unwilling that the Governor Should Pose as the Choice of the Ohio Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The Presidental battle of 1896 has opened in Ohio with the pecular spectacle presented of a large element of one of the great political parties making a desperate effort to demonstrate to the world at large that the Buckeye State has no "favorite son."

Many years have elapsed since Ohio failed to present one or more "favorite sons" to any national convention of one of the great political parties. Way back in 1880 she offered Chase and Vallandigham, and since then there have been Thurman and Pendleton and Rutherford B. Hayes and even "Fog Horn" Allen, with John Sherman in the rôle of what might be termed a chronic favorite son. There are no Democratic favorite sons this year. Gov. McKinley has been confidently relied upon to fill the rôle for the Republicans. The Governor is willing; even more willing than Barkis ever was.

But there are elements in the Republican Party of Ohio which do not regard Gov. McKinley as a genuine Simon Pure favorite son. And, just at the present moment, these elements are putting themselves very much in evidence.

Since William McKinley, by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Congress of 1890, formulated the first tariff-for-protection's-sake revenue measure ever imposed on the people of this land, he has regarded himself and been regarded by his friends as an available candidate for the Presidency. Democratic newspapers published his political obituary after the election of 1890, and ran that obituary into a second edition in 1892, when even Ohio joined the tariff-reform procession. These things, however, didn't discourage Major McKinley and his friends. They insisted that the apostle of high protection was the "logical" Republican candidate for 1896, and, proceeding on that assumption, sought early and late to secure for him the nomination. The result of the late elections has given new impetus to the McKinley movement, and the Governor's Presidential campaign may now be said to be well under way.

But Gov. McKinley is meeting with many obstacles to his progress toward the Presidency. First and most serious of these may be placed the coup executed by the admirers of ex-President Harrison, who, under the leadership of Stephen B. Elkins, formerly of New-Mexico, but now of West Virginia, sometime ago purchased a controlling interest in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. This left Major McKinley without a newspaper organ of prominence in the State. The Governor and his friends did not appreciate the full extent of their loss in this matter, relying on the power of the State patronage to offset its effects. But their reliance was misplaced, and they now realize that their leader is seriously handicapped by the lack of newspaper support. They felt this first and most seriously when Col. A. L. Conger, ex-Congressman, ex-Chairman of the State Committee, and a prime mover in the establishment of the tin-plate industry of the country, declared that the Republican Party could never hope to win another battle on the principle of high protection. The statement stood uncontradicted, for Major McKinley had no newspaper allies to controvert it.

Another serious obstacle to the further advancement of Gov. McKinley lies in the fact that Ohio has two or three other distinguished Republican statesmen, who are wont to regard themselves as the legitimate favorite sons of the Commonwealth. John Sherman, who has been a candidate for the Presidential nomination before every Republican Convention for a generation, isn't ready to yield his place, though realizing that his time is past, and that he can no longer hope to be his party's choice.

Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has no Presidential aspirations, but thinks he should stand as godfather for any Ohio favorite son. Then there is Joseph Benson Foraker, who feels that his record in firing the Northern heart and in suppressing the rebellion some twenty years after everybody else had quit fighting, ought to entitle him to consideration by the party of the Nation. All these genetlemen are quietly at work, doing what they may to prevent the nomination of McKinley for President two years hence.

It is not to be presumed for a moment that Major McKinley and his supporters are oblivious to the seriousness of the situation. On the contrary, they are very much alive to it, and are bending every energy to the work of getting the State in line for their candidate. Since the election the work of placing the pins for McKinley has been pushed with great vigor. The first thing felt to be necessary was to secure control of the Republican organization in the State.

Ex-Gov. Foraker has been the chief opponent to this movement, though Senator Sherman and ex-Secretary Foster have given it the discouragement of their silence. The McKinley managers are not daunted, however, and purpose going into the next National Convention with a solid Ohio delegation to urge the claims of their candidate. To secure this end they have decided that the Governor must exhibit his strength in the approaching Senatorial election. It is not yet fully determined whether he shall be a candidate in person or shall throw his strength to some one else. The general opinion is that he will not stand for election himself, but will pose as the sponsor for the Senatorial aspirations of Congressman Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati.

If the Governor should determine to enter the race himself he would be in a position to command the situation. He could undoubtedly be elected. Then he might dictate terms to Foraker, and in consideration for getting the loyal and united support of the Ohio delegation, would be willing to step aside and let Foraker don the Senatorial toga later on.

The hardest fight which Gov. McKinley will have will be here in Cincinnati, where "Boss" Cox, a strong adherent of Foraker, has absolute control of the party machinery. Cox is in anything but an amiable frame of mind. He has long felt that all official favors in Hamilton County should be dispensed at his hands. When his friend Foraker was Governor, no question was ever raised as to Cox's absolute authority in the matter of appointments. But this order of things has been changed under McKinley's rule. Cox asked to name the Coal-Oil Inspector. McKinley ignored the request. Now Cox is asking how McKinley will be able to secure the solid Ohio delegation to the Republican National Convention of 1896. Even Mr. McKinley's closest friends admit that the conundrum is not an easy one to answer.

The Foraker adherents feel that they now have the advantage of the situation, and are much inclined to press that advantage for all it is worth. They are making the fight for control of the State organization through the nomination for Governor next year. At present, they are putting forward Aza Bushnell for the nomination, but are also bringing out candidates from all quarters of the State. With a convention all at sea and split into factions, Foraker's name could be sprung and his nomination quickly secured—just to harmonize the party. An election by a big majority just on the eve of a Presidential convention might convince the people at large that Mr. Foraker was very much of a favorite son himself. This thought has probably occurred to Mr. Foraker. At any rate, it has occurred to his friends, who are using it as a motive of inspiration to very hard work in behalf of their chief.

War has been declared. The Foraker-McKinley fight in Hamilton County will be carried into every caucus and primary. It is possible that the delegates from this district will support McKinley in the National Convention. But if they do it will be because they have been so instructed by Foraker's able lieutenant, Cox. And as Cox is not in politics for fun, Mr. McKinley will have made very substantial concessions to the Cincinnati boss before the aforesaid instructions are given.

Mr. Foraker and his followers at present are in a commanding position. The McKinley men realize this, and are preparing for an up-hill fight for life. If McKinley can secure control of the State organization and the votes of the State delegation, he will be the most conspicuous figure before the National Convention. Both sides are fully aware of the value of the stake for which they are playing, and it is safe to say that the struggle now already begun will be the most bitter factional fight ever known in Ohio.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Miss Frances Stone Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Stone to George D. Bond of Denver, Col. Miss Stone is a daughter of the late Henry Jones Stone and a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Walter F. Mason. The wedding will take place early next Spring, after which the newly-married couple will sail for Europe to spend over a year in travel on the Continent. Miss Stone is a tall young woman of great beauty. Her sister, who is now abroad, will return in time to act as maid of honor at the wedding. The bridegroom's brother will be best man.

—Receptions To-day.—There are fewer cards out for Friday receptions than for other days in the week, and it is probably for this reason that some society people have chosen this day on which to receive, a greater number of their friends being at leisure. Mrs. Calvin Thayer Adams will receive today and on other Fridays in December at the Waldorf. The Misses Meeks, daughters of Samuel Meeks of 646 Madison Avenue, will be at home this evening. The Misses Baltes of 100 East Seventy-third Street will receive from 4 until 7 o'clock this afternoon, assisted by Miss Lockwood.

—Musicale This Evening.—Among the many pleasant social incidents to take place this evening few will be more interesting than the musicale to be given at the home of Mrs. John J. Walsh of 6 East Ninety-third Street in aid of charity. The programme will include instrumental and vocal selections, besides recitations and other features. The amateurs who will assist, together with several well-known professional artists who have been engaged for the occasion, have been busily rehearsing the entertainment for some time past, thus assuring its success.

—"Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works"—The much-talked-of exhibition of "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works," in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city, will take place this evening at 8:30 o'clock and to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. in the hall of the association. Mrs. Jarley will be impersonated by Miss Mary Selden Cobb. Many prominent young society people, whose names have already been printed, will appear as the wax figures.

—Mr. and Mrs. Delafield's Dance.—The dance to be given in honor of Miss Delafield by Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield takes place this evening at Delmonico's. This will be the first large private ball given for some time. It is an innovation, or rather an old custom renewed, in the manner of introducing débutantes.

—Wedding Cards.—Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. A. Hollister Patchin for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Grace Ingersoll Patchin, to Henry Clifford Stuart on Tuesday next at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The wedding will take place at the home of Miss Patchin's sister, 14 St. Nicholas Place.

—Mrs. Hoffman Miller's Reception.—The reception given by Mrs. Hoffman Miller of 122 East Fortieth Street on Wednesday afternoon to introduce her sister, Miss Marion McKeever, was largely attended by fashionable folk. The tea was the first of a series of three afternoons at home.

—Miss Beaston's Lecture.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Beaston will begin her series of five lectures on "The Masterpieces of German Literature." Miss Beaston's subject to-day will be "The Eddas; or, Teutonic Mythology." The second lecture will be given next Friday.

—Engagement of Miss Helen Hoyt.—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Hoyt, youngest daughter of Mrs. John K. Hoyt, to Francis R. Wood of Boston. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's uncle, on East Sixty-seventh Street, late in January.

—An Engagement Announcement from Paris.—The engagement has recently been announced in Paris of Miss Anna Bedford Allen of Boston to Clapham Wright-Howard of London and Wells, England.

—Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones's Reception.—Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones for an "at home" next Sunday evening at her house, 222 Madison Avenue. There will be music at 9 o'clock.

—The Foxhall Keenes Going Abroad.—Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene will go to England for the hunting season. Mr. Keene has taken the Old Lodge at Melton Mowbray.

Great Grievance of the Sultan.

From The London Truth.

It has been a grievance with the Sultan for many years past that the Queen has not made him a Knight of the Garter. Over and over again have very plain hints been given to successive Ambassadors and to "distinguished visitors" that the distinction of a blue ribbon would be much appreciated by his Majesty, but they have never fructified in the manner desired. Now the Sultan has decided to force the Queen's hand, as he has intimated his intention of sending his Grand Master of the Ceremonies to England in order that this functionary may deliver to her Majesty the ribbon, star, and insignia of the new Turkish Order of the House of the Family of Osman, which is limited to crowned heads. It was recently conferred upon the German Emperor, who forthwith created the Sultan a Knight of his own First Order, the Black Eagle. Of course the Queen now cannot avoid returning the Sultan's compliment by giving him the Garter, for which he is so anxious, and it is rumored at Windsor that the Duke of Coburg will go to Constantinople early in the Spring on a special mission to invest his Majesty.

Scriptures Strangely Read.

From The London Truth.

Much amusement was the other day caused in an Essex country house by the following document being handed in. It was inscribed on the outside "Moses Bird and Wife's Petition." The Scriptures are interpreted in many strange ways, but I do not at the moment remember any "Divine command" which enjoins the production of twin offspring, or the wheeling about of these products in a perambulator: "We, Moses Bird and wife, in following the Divine commands, find ourselves unable to buy a perambulator for our twin offspring. Therefore, we take this liberty of asking you to help us in our time of need. "Thirteen shillings per week is all we have to live on."

PETTY LARCENY POLITICS

Kings County Supervisors Have Violated Election Laws.

DELAYED RETURNS AT $126 A DAY

Habitual Slowness of the Official Canvass—Every County but Kings Has Now Made Its Report.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors is at the present time giving the greatest display of petty larceny politics that has been seen in this vicinity since the Lexow committee began to pare the skin from Tammany Hall. Under the law, Kings County should have turned in its election returns last Saturday. With a disregard for law and order, no official returns have thus far been made. Every one of the other fifty-nine counties in the State has complied with the law, and the only link missing is Kings County.

This complaint is an old one. In previous years all the other counties of the State have filed their returns by Dec. 1—and, of them all, Kings County alone has been invariably missing.

It is but natural, therefore, that the taxpayer and the voter should ask for a reason for this remissness on the part of Kings. Upon investigation the answer is plain:

In Kings County the expense to the taxpayer from the date of meeting of the Board of County Canvassers has been:

Thirty-two Supervisors at $3 a day.....	$96
Six clerks at $5 a day.....	30
Total daily expense.....	$126

For twenty-two days' sessions of the Board of County Canvassers it has cost to bring the proceedings down to date, $2,772.

Of course, no one believes that these Supervisors or these clerks earn the money that they take from the County Treasury. On the contrary, every man in Kings County conversant with the facts and the situation realizes that this is simply blackmail, or petty larceny of the most contemptible and despicable character.

What adds to the ridiculous situation in Kings is the flimsy excuse that is pushed forth for the delay in filing the official returns. The total number of districts in Kings is 685; in New-York City, 1,181. When New-York City had concluded the Fourteenth Assembly District the attention of the Kings County Canvassers was called to the expedition of the canvass in New-York as compared with Kings. At that time Kings had not begun upon the First District. Some one suggested that New-York City would finish its thirty Assembly districts before Kings concluded twelve out of the eighteen districts in that bailiwick.

"That is all right," exclaimed a Kings County Republican, "but Kings County will put in a completed list."

Owing to the energy and industry exercised by Col. George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen of New-York, the official canvass of New-York was finished Wednesday, Nov. 21. The apology put forth by the Kings County Supervisors for their failure in not finishing their report is that New-York County had experts to add the returns.

No Kings County patriot has been found who could explain why Kings County did not have experts.

The average taxpayer of Kings County points with disgust and indignation to the fact that last year, while every other candidate for office in the State received his certificate of election before the tenth day of December, the candidates who ran in Kings County failed to get theirs before Dec. 24.

One of the Supervisors of Kings County, in trying to explain to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday why there should be the unnecessary delay of a month, said that many votes on the amendments had not been filed, and that the Board of Supervisors was forced to remain in session until these errors were rectified. When it was pointed out that the responsibilities of the Boards of Canvassers had ended last Saturday, and that the delay of any Board of Supervisors in handing in returns would be simply regarded as criminal, the suggestion was made that the only way errors could now be corrected was through the Board of Supervisors.

Labouchere's Idea of Spelling.

From The London Truth.

Of all the trivialities to which literary prigs devote their brains, few are more contemptible to my mind than the question which is the preferable of two spellings in use for the same word. As soon would I argue with a man whether "the balance of opinion" among experts is in favor of four buttons on the waistcoat or six. From the alpha of the English dictionary to the omega, the accepted modern spelling are a chaotic jumble of inconsistencies, barbarisms, and etymological errors. They are mainly the result of accident, fashion, or affectation; they have been settled for us far more by printers than literary men; and only the most irrational prejudice stands in the way of a sweeping reform of the whole system, if system it can be called. The object of spelling is to represent spoken sounds, and the only question in regard to it worthy the attention of any reasonable being is how this object can be obtained in the most simple and unambiguous manner.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Kenneth Morton, Third Artillery, one month; Lieut. W. A. Simpson, Second Artillery, seven days' extension; Major E. B. Williston, Third Artillery, one month; Capt. Alexander McC. Guard, Nineteenth Infantry, one month; Capt. John J. Haden, Eighth Infantry, twenty-one days' extension; Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry, two months and ten days; Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Ninth Infantry, six months.

—Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery, Inspector of Artillery of the department, will proceed to Key West Barracks and Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty connected with artillery target practice at these posts.

—A board of officers, Major William Sinclair, Second Artillery, President, has been appointed to meet at Boston, Mass., to fix the amount of damage to the steamer Resolute and the responsibility for the recent collision.

—An army retiring board has been appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of officers, Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Twentieth Infantry, President.

—Capts. John Guest and Edmund Tuff, both of the Eighth Cavalry, have been ordered before retiring boards at Forts Leavenworth and Meade, respectively.

—Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, on duty at Madison Barracks, New-York, will relieve Capt. Charles B. Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster.

—An army retiring board has been appointed at Fort Meade, S. D., for the examination of officers, Col. Caleb H. Carleton, Eighth Cavalry, President.

—Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, Second Cavalry, aide de camp, is announced as Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the department.

—Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspector General, will proceed to Bushburg, Mo., to inspect certain unserviceable engineer property.

—Lieut. J. A. Leyden, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Spokane City, Washington, on public business.

Navy.

—Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler has been detached from duty on the examining board at Philadelphia and ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers has been ordered to the Iowa Iron Works at Dubuque as Inspector of new machinery of the Ericsson.

—Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted has been detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, Dec. 24, and placed on the retired list, Dec. 25.

—Chief Engineer W. S. Smith has been ordered to duty as member of the engineer examining board at Philadelphia Dec. 20.

—Lieut. John A. Rodgers has been ordered to examination for promotion Dec. 10.

THE MINNEAPOLIS ACCEPTED

She Will Be Put in Commission Next Week—She Earned One of the Largest Speed Premiums.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Herbert to-day notified the Cramps of the preliminary acceptance of the cruiser Minneapolis, and directed them to deliver her at once to the Government at the League Island Navy Yard, where she will be put into commission next week. This is the first vessel of the new navy that has been completed throughout, ready for active service, before being turned over to the Government. She will not be finally accepted and fully paid for until she has demonstrated the fulfillment of the contract under which she was built by five months' trial under actual conditions of naval duties.

Heretofore, on account of the anxiety of the Government to secure the use of vessels as early as possible, the preliminary acceptance has preceded their completion, and the reserved time before final payments have been made was spent in navy yards.

Secretary Herbert to-day ordered the payment to the Cramps of Philadelphia of $414,600, earned by the cruiser Minneapolis as speed premium. This is one of the largest speed premiums ever paid.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT REPORT

Preliminary Surveys Completed on a Large Amount of Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House to-day the reports of a number of engineer officers upon preliminary surveys for river and harbor improvements. The following are reported worthy of improvement:

Widening ship channel, Baltimore Harbor, 1,000 feet; cost, $2,500,000.

East Boston Channel, Massachusetts, to dredge a cut 150 feet wide and 10 feet deep, Jeffreys's Point Channel, to near sea wall of the Boston Revere Beach, $60,000.

Deepening to 20 feet entrances of Superior and Duluth Harbors, Wisconsin, $3,130,553.

Royal River and Cape Porpoise Harbor, Maine.

Black Rock Harbor, Connecticut.

Manchester Harbor and Plymouth Harbor, Massachusetts.

Missisquoi River and Bryan Harbor, Vermont.

Greenwich and West Haven Harbors, Connecticut.

Greenpoint, Peekskill, and Point Chester Harbors, New-York.

Salem River, New-Jersey, from mouth to Salem City.

Quincy Bay, Illinois.

The following are not considered worthy of improvement:

Parker's Head and Glen Cove Harbors, Maine.

Gravesend Bay, Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, Waddington, Milton, and Cold Spring Harbors, New-York, and the West Branch of Newtown Creek, and Carris River, New-York.

Rancocas, Elizabeth, and Rahway Rivers; Cold Spring Inlet and Buckshuter Creek, New-Jersey.

Mahon River, Delaware.

Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania.

Jackson Creek and Little Wisconsin Rivers, Virginia.

Guyandotte River, West Virginia.

White Fish River, Wisconsin.

Feather River, California.

The report on the proposition to remove the sunken rocks off Fort Point, San Francisco Harbor, says that there is no good reason to incur the expense of their removal.

The Tug River Tug.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

The Tug River Tug is the name of a new Republican paper in McDowell County, West Va. It is edited and owned by C. A. Monroe Edward and T. Tirnlow Bower.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:10|Sun sets...4:33|Moon sets...1:21

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:37	2:50	8:54	9:02
Governors Island	2:36	3:11	9:03	9:43
Hell Gate	4:51	5:04	11:04	11:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 8.		
Alps, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 10.		
Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:50 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 11.		
Trave, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 7.—Alps, Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Braunschweig, Bremen, Nov. 24; Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 1; Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 22; Marengo, Newcastle, Nov. 19; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; New-York, Southampton, Dec. 1; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Dec. 1.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov 28; Marengo, Antwerp, Nov. 23; Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 6; Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 3.

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 30; Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Nov. 25; Fulda, Genoa, Nov. 29; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 1.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.—Alecto, London, Nov. 23; Croft, Dundee, Nov. 25; England, Liverpool, Nov. 23; Liebnitz, St. Lucia, Dec. 2; Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 20; Turquoise, St. Lucia, Dec. 2.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.—Allianca, Colon, Dec. 4; Adirondack, Kingston, Dec. 6; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 28; Mohawk, London, Nov. 29; Waesland, Antwerp, Dec. 1.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Dec. 6.

SS Argonaut, (Br.,) McGillivray, Savanna La Mar, &c., Nov. 29, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch., Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Traave, (Ger.,) Sander, Bremen Nov. 27 and Southampton 28, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:52 A. M.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Hackbarth, St. Marc, &c., Dec. 1, with logwood and one passenger to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS El Norte, Hawthorne, New-Orleans, with mdse to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown and Wilmington, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., light breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Norwegian, for Glasgow; Cienfuegos, for Cienfuegos, St. Jago, &c., via Nassau; Lampasas, for Galveston; City of Columbia, for West Point; Chalmette, for New-Orleans; Hexham, for Philadelphia; Baku Standard, Dover, for orders; Polaria, for Stettin, Copenhagen, &c.; Eiffel Tower, for Cape Town, East London, &c.; Hudson, for New-Orleans; Edam, for Rotterdam.

Ships Celeste Burrill, for Shanghai; Samuel Skolfield, for Shanghai.

Bark Belmont, for Shanghai.

Spoken.

Bark Athlon, (Br.,) Sprague, from New-York Nov. 7 for Dieppe, was spoken Nov. 30, in lat 50 N, long 18 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Nov. 22 for Hull, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York Nov. 19 for Dover, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Glenesk, (Br.,) Capt. Webster, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York Nov. 22, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Armenia, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, arr. at Portland to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York Dec. 1 for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11 P. M. to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New-York Nov. 23 for Dover, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Nov. 22 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, sld. from Portland for New-York to-day.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Vyvyan, sld. from Hongkong for New-York to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Fastnet at midnight yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown at 1 P. M. to-day.

Allan Line SS State of California, Capt. Braes, from New-York via Halifax for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Planet Venus, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New-York Nov. 24 for Yokohama, arr. at St. Michael's to-day, (for coal.)

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. at London to-day.

SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Goessel, from Bremen for New-York, sld. from Southampton at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York, arr. at Naples at 4 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Mathias, from New-York Sept. 12, via Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Hiogo to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for North Brazil, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Para and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 10 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Welhaven, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Welhaven";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11:30 AM for Italy and British India, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Fuerst Bismarck";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES

By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, DEC. 15,
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

TO PASSENGERS BY
S. S. "NORMANNIA," JAN. 5, 1895.
GENTLEMEN:
REFERRING TO OUR RECENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN THIS COLUMN, OUR NILE EXCURSIONISTS WILL LEAVE FOR THE FIRST CATARACT ON JAN. 22 AND 29 ARE QUITE FULL. A SPECIAL STEAMER WILL SAIL JAN. 31, ON WHICH THERE IS SOME ACCOMMODATION TO BE OBTAINED AT PRESENT. WE REPEAT THAT IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT YOUR ACCOMMODATION MUST BE SECURED BEFORE LEAVING AMERICA.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 PM. Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 AM.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 AM. Etruria..... Jan. 5, noon
Umbria, Dec. 22, 7 AM. Campania, Jan. 12, 6 AM.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodation. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf. Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Polrot. Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ AM.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent; No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) New-York, &c.
Duration of round trip two months.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
New-York, Dec. 12, 11 AM. Berlin, Dec. 19, 11 AM.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Noord'd, Dec. 12, 5 AM. Waesland, Dec. 19, 11 AM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
MIOWERA, Jan. 16. WARRIMOO, Feb. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Dec. 7
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Dec. 10
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Dec. 12
Steamers